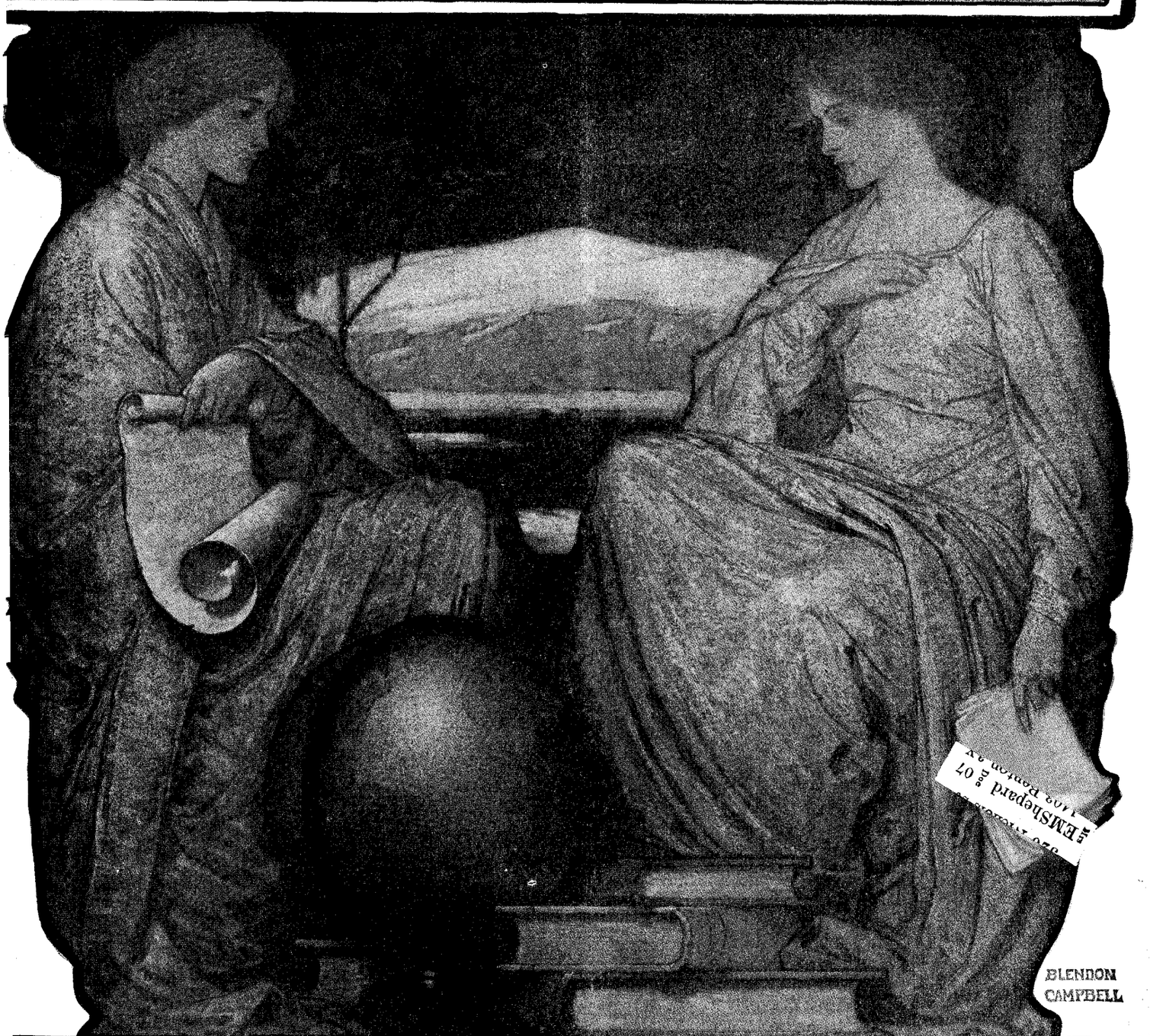
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

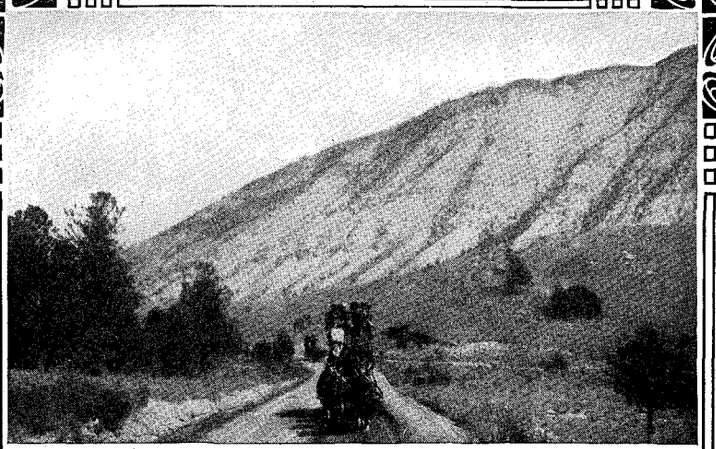


FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

ol. XXXIV., No. 21. Whole No. 892 NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1907 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory



COACHING
IN
YELLOWSTONE PARK

The Yellowstone Park Tour, June 10 September 15, includes 143 miles of finest coaching in easy-riding, four-horse Abbott-Downing Concord vehicles over Government built roadways, the greater portion of which are sprinkled daily. The journey is made by easy stages; is most delightful; good hotel each night.

From Mammoth Hot Springs, every important scenic district in Yellowstone Park is reached by the coaches. Transportation system is the largest and most complete in the world.

Write for "WONDERLAND 1906" (six cents)
"Land of Geysers," Park and time folders

Northern Pacific Railway
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior to North Pacific Coast Points

For booklets and full information write

A. M. CLELAND, G. P. A.
Saint Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

New England Vacation Resorts

Is the Title of a Booklet Issued by the

BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

SENT *FREE* TO ANY ADDRESS

19 Other Summer Publications Descriptive of New England Scenery. WRITE FOR LIST.

Address
Passenger Dept., Boston

D. J. FLANDERS
Pass. Traf. Mgr.
C. M. BURT
Gen. Pass. Agt.

A TRIP TO THE ORIENT

The Story of a Mediterranean Cruise

By ROBERT U. JACOB

WITH NEARLY 200 UNIQUE ILLUSTRATIONS

Tourists who have visited the Mediterranean Ports are delighted with this charmingly illustrated volume

The story is written in a pleasant, chatty way which makes it very entertaining; and the style, simple and fascinating, in connection with the many illustrations, brings the scenes vividly to mind . . . .

PRICE $1.50 net. Postage 16 cents

The book may be ordered through any bookstore, or from the publishers, THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Philadelphia.

TO TRANSATLANTIC TOURISTS
"The Travelers' Handbook" is just what you will need. Full of hints. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

The most charming inland water trip on the American Continent.

Steamers
"Hendrick Hudson"
"New York" and "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Leave New York 8:40 A. M., Albany 8:50 A. M., Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Boat **Steamer "Mary Powell"**
3:10 P.M. from Desbrosses St. 1:45 Saturday

A KRAFT TOUR
SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Not a crowded, hurrying scramble through London and Paris, but a leisurely, comprehensive trip through Europe. A Kraft Tour means a delightful itinerary. It means a *few* congenial fellow travellers. It means *the best* accommodations everywhere. It means all the charming little sailing parties, drives, *etc., that differentiate* the private party travelling from the conventional tour. It means a vacation which would ordinarily cost you $1150 to $1400 for only $850.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
Sailing June 19th on new S.S. "Adriatic."
Mrs. F. E. Kraft, 217 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ROUND THE WORLD TOUR

Special select party, leaving in November. Also European Party for June. 26th Season. Strictly first-class in all details. For illustrated itineraries, address MRS. M. A. OROSLEY, 22 E. 45th St., N.Y.City, or 308 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BIRCHMONT SUMMER CAMP
For Girls and Young Women

East Wolfeboro, N. H. **Open July & August**

Located on the famous Governor Wentworth estate, overlooking Lake Wentworth. Specially constructed buildings and tents. Life in the open. Nature study, sports, picnics. Tutoring as desired. Safe, congenial surroundings. Special care of health. Booklet on request.

MR. and MRS. AMBRIE FIELD, Directors
66d Fayette St. Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP KATAHDIN
In the Maine Woods

The place to make boys manly. Thorough equipment, ideal surroundings and best of care. Sixth season.

HENRY C. HART
213 Craigie Hall Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP BURROUGHS
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
(Named for John Burroughs)

Beautiful site bordering Garoga Lake for ¼ mi. Bungalow and other buildings. Fine assembly room with great fire-place. Warm bathing on sandy beach, gradual slope. 30 lakes within 10 miles. Miles of forest. Best boating and fishing. Tennis and Baseball. 30 boys. For all facts address J. R. CAMPBELL, P. O. Box 114, ESSEX FELLS, N. J.

Old World Tours

Very select party sailing June 29. Complete and attractive itinerary. Best steamers and hotels.

MR. and MRS. E. A. ROBSON
80 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, New York

KRAFT'S NOVEL TOURS

Sailing June 19th. First-class accommodations on new S.S. "Adriatic." London, Stratford, Warwick, Brussels, Antwerp, Cologne, Rhine, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Nuremberg, Munich, Innsbruck, Venice, Milan, Italian lakes, Switzerland, Paris, Versailles, Fontainebleau.

10½ Weeks—Absolutely No Extras—$775

Party limited to six. Sail June 19th. Immediate application necessary.
MRS. F. KRAFT, 217 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y

J. PAUL GRAHAM, A. M.
Principal Lawrence School
Pittsburgh
Other Tours—Information free
Southern Route Tour $315

IDEAL TOUR $165

EUROPE Select two months' **Summer Tour, $250**

20 tours at lowest rates from $170 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. **Rev. L. D. TEMPLE, Watertown Z, Mass.**

"WASHINGTON, D. C. Its *Sights and Insights."* Fully illustrated. Just the book to use when visiting the Capital. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d street. New York.

Dr. Flick, Prof. Europ. Hist. Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ., will again conduct small, select **Travel Study Club,** Eng. to Italy. **$475,** June to Sept. Expert guidance. Inspiring lectures. Profitable results.

PILGRIMAGE to Rome & Tour of Europe—leaving N.Y. July 15, '07. For particulars address **McGrane's Tours, 87 B'way, N.Y.**

Ely Court
GREENWICH CONN.

A summer hotel beautifully located on a ridge overlooking Long Island Sound and commanding an extensive view. Simple elegance and quiet refinement throughout. New and perfect in every detail. Spacious porches, attractive loggia. Rooms single or en suite, each room having its private bath. Capacity limited.

Only 28 miles from New York. Automobile bus meets all trains.

Season from June 15th to September 25th. For rates and illustrated booklet address J. F. MACGOWAN, Manager.

Mr. MacGowan may be seen at Hotel Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10.30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN
HOTEL DOUGLAS **Douglas Bay**

Offers every requisite for pleasure and comfort at moderate rates. Opens June 15th.
Address ALLAN G. TIMPSON, Douglas, N. Y.

NEWPORT SUMMER COTTAGES
Furnished, $300 to $600, at Renfrew Park, near Bathing Beach, 250 feet from the Ocean. Private Bath Houses, 6 acres with Stables and Garages, all Modern Improvements. Booklets.
RENFREW PARK COTTAGE CO., Newport, R.I.

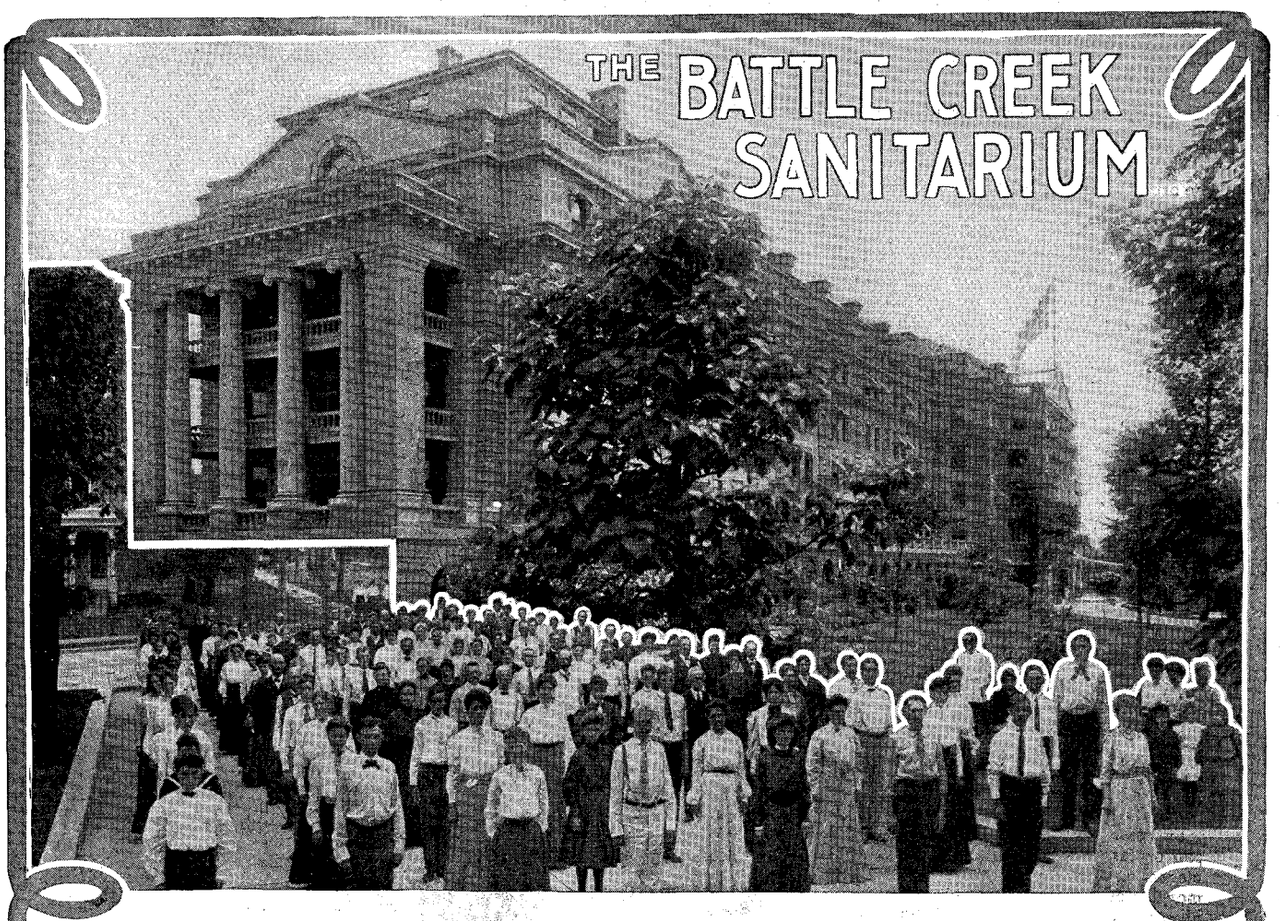
ALGONQUIN HOTEL NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Modern throughout. European plan. Excellent Cafe. Cars to Jamestown Exposition Grounds pass door.

OXFORD, U. S. A.
Selmont Lodge and Victoria Cottage
Choice table. Booklet.
C. E. Fisher, Prop. Oxford Springs, Maine

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Gaining Health at Battle Creek

THE Battle Creek Sanitarium occupies the above fire-proof building containing over five acres of floor space. It also occupies four other large buildings, besides 30 or more cottages. Its employees in summer number approximately one thousand. It has over 300 nurses and 30 physicians. It has modern accommodations for over one thousand guests. So great has been its success in gaining health for its patrons, that there are now in various parts of the world one hundred other institutions copied after the Battle Creek Sanitarium, though having no connection with it. Nowhere else in the world is health winning dealt with so comprehensively or thoroughly. From the moment a guest enters the Battle Creek Sanitarium, practically everything known to modern physiological therapeutics is at his disposal. The physical, chemical and bacteriological examinations, the diet, the treatment, the recreation—everything turns toward the supreme purpose of building up health and strength. The atmosphere is sincere but cheerful, restful and quiet but not too still, hopeful and inspiring. The very spirit of health winning pervades the whole institution. Errors are corrected, right principles of health are established, and the guest learns not only how to live well, but how to stay well.

"Summer at the Battle Creek Sanitarium" is the title of a beautiful new portfolio containing 50 or more photographs of the Sanitarium, its equipments and environments, its many spacious, cool and inviting rooms, parlors, palm garden, porches, swimming pools, gymnasium, bath houses, chapel, rest foyers, treatment rooms, etc., besides giving suggestions of the mechanical vibration apparatus, manual Swedish movements, phototherapy, thermotherapy, hydrotherapy, electric-light baths, electricity, massage, Nauheim baths, etc. It also illustrates some of the beauties of outdoor recreation around Battle Creek—sailing, driving, motor-boating, riding, walking, tally-hoing, picnicing, etc. This Portfolio will be mailed to invalids, convalescents, the overworked, and any contemplating spending a week, a month, or the season at this true health resort. In sending the coupon, address Box 37,

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

All through railroad tickets now have stop-over privileges at Battle Creek

SEND THIS COUPON

Box 37 Souvenir Portfolio Coupon

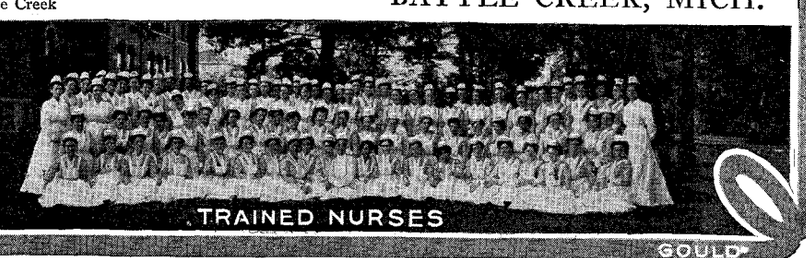
THE SANITARIUM
Battle Creek, Mich.

Without obligating myself in any way, I shall be pleased to receive the Souvenir Portfolio, entitled "Summer at the Battle Creek Sanitarium."

Name.....

Street No.....

City..... State .....



GOULD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT IS GOOD BUSINESS ENGLISH?

IT is the simple, clear, terse language a business man uses when he talks to a customer whose order he wishes to get. The man who would write a good letter must talk to his customer a thousand miles away just as he would if the other were sitting by his desk; only in a letter one must create an impression in two hundred words instead of fifteen hundred.

The art of "Writing Letters that Pull" is one-half knowledge of human nature (salesmanship) and one-half ability to use words that hit the nail on the head like a hammer every time.

The Cody System of "Letters that Pull"

Four years ago I wrote and published a series of four little books on the Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language, which (somewhat to my surprise) business men bought by the thousand. A boy in a grocery store out in Kansas wrote to thank me for the good he had received from studying these, saying, "They are just what I have been looking for, they are such simple and easy study." Not long after President James (now of the University of Illinois, then of Northwestern) told me one day that he had sat up till three o'clock that morning reading those books in the hope that he might pick up some points for himself. That the very same books could appeal so strongly to an errand boy and a college president seemed to me the highest possible compliment to my ability as a writer of simple, clear, effective English, and to my gift for common-sense analysis of an every-day subject.

Encouraged by the success of my books on English I prepared a series of fifty instruction cards for business men on "How to Write Letters and Advertisements that Pull." Clowry Chapman, the advertising expert, immediately said, "It is the only course on advertisement writing (and I have seen all the important courses) that really teaches how to WRITE advertisements."

I sent these instruction cards out two each week. The suggestions given in terse, simple language were such as a business man could apply directly to the letters lying before him on his desk, and on the back of each card I gave illustrative letters—some of the most successful ever sent out in this country.

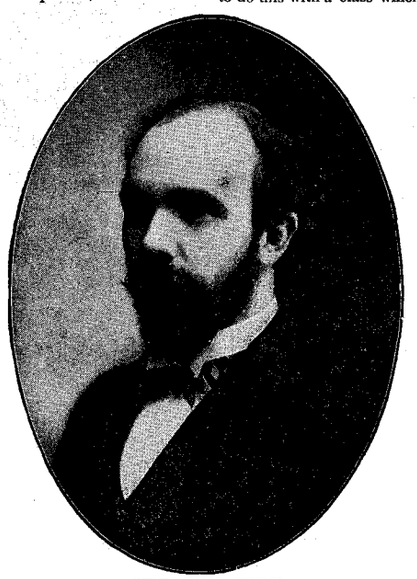
No business man was ever too busy to spend the necessary twenty minutes weekly reading his pair of cards, and such study continued for six months could not help but make thoughtful men more successful. One man increased the orders he got when quotations were made from 25% to 36%—nearly 50% more business within sixty days. Mr. Warren, the advertising manager of Marshall Field & Co., said, "You seem to have condensed the experience of a lifetime into a few words that a business man can use immediately," and not long ago he wrote the following letter to a stranger who inquired:

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY
STATE, WASHINGTON, RANDOLPH, AND WABASH
CHICAGO

Mr. M. L. Heminway
Sales Manager, Charles A. Eaton Co.
Brockton, Mass. FEB. 4, 1907.

Dear Sir:—I am glad to endorse again Sherwin Cody's system of letter writing. You ask in what ways the course is beneficial. It is as if a father took his son aside and put him next to the game. Cody is a practical business man, and has dealt so long with practical men that his writings get right down to brass tacks. If you were going to start a new salesman in your business you could take him aside and tell him in an informal way lots of things you probably wouldn't write out. You tell him how to go easy with the old man there, and how to keep from stepping on the toes of this other man. You tell him some of the mistakes that have been made and what you learned by them. In short, you give him *standpoint*. Now that is what Cody does more than any other writer I ever read—he gives you standpoint. Although I pass for a capable letter writer, I take my hat off to Cody. Yours truly,

WALDO P. WARREN, *Adv. Manager.*



SHERWIN CODY

Failure of Schools in Teaching Business English

It is a sad fact, but one too true, that our high schools and business colleges wholly fail to teach this simple English composition which is effective in getting business.

Their graduates cannot even spell.

They do not know even how to arrange and punctuate a business letter properly.

And, what is more, the books on business letter writing, even those with recent imprints, are a mass of stereotyped phrases, colorless expression, and downright errors.

Says Alexander H. Revell in an open letter published in the Chicago Daily News:

"Three times in the past month I have sent for advertised books on commercial correspondence to put into the hands of our correspondents. All three were dead-letter publications—merely the old well-worn stock phrases: 'In compliance with your request contained in your letter '; 'Thanking you for your order, and soliciting your further favors, we remain'; 'Your esteemed favor received, and we beg to advise,' etc.

"What we need is men and women, young and old, who understand how to drop all these old, stereotyped forms, and get right down to business from the word go. If there is a business college that turns out such a product, I should like to know its name."

The Cody System for Schools

I studied the school problem for three years. I interviewed scores of teachers. I taught one term in a business college. I prepared tentative exercises and tried them in a score of first-class schools such as the Seattle High School, the Ferris Business Institute, the Rochester Business Institute. Last fall I took twenty young men at a Y. M. C. A. over my entire course (word-study, grammar, punctuation, literary composition, and letter writing) in sixty lessons and saw that they actually mastered the subjects in that very short time.

Then I prepared and published (in January last) the present Cody System for Schools—Good English Form Book in Business Letter Writing (new school edition), with facsimile business letters to be answered (either loose for commercial and general classes, to be given out one at a time, or bound up with a brief typewriting instructor for classes in shorthand and typewriting); Short Term Grammar Drill (a grammar drill which in a few weeks will actually teach pupils to write more correctly and get a rule of thumb by which they can test the correctness of any sentence); and Word-Study for Schools, a spelling book that really teaches the spelling of words often or usually misspelled in business letters, the pronunciation of words often or usually mispronounced, the real business meanings of business terms, and the simple principles of word building and the nature and use of the dictionary. And I made them the cheapest series of books of this sort ever offered to schools—$1 for the series.

What these books are and what they will do may be judged from the two following letters:

School of English, Chicago. BELOIT, OHIO, April 8, 1907.

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the Word-Study and the Letter Writer. Have delayed reply to your questions in order to put them to the actual test in class work. Was able to do this with a class which desired a review. After such test, I believe that neither can be equalled.

Your Word-Study should be in every secondary school to remedy the uniformly poor spelling found therein. The "new education" has failed to provide sufficiently for spelling and I know of no method which will teach this important branch under the changed conditions and keep spelling from becoming a lost art, as well as Sherwin Cody's Word-Study.

As to the Letter Writer, I will say that it is the only work on the subject that I ever found which came up to my ideal. It teaches business letter writing in a practical, business-like way, that certainly appeals to reason as the *only* method for practical business needs. Very truly yours,

GEO. P. HOFFMANN, *Prin. Beloit High School.*

OUACHITA COLLEGE
ARKADELPHIA, ARK.

Mr. Sherwin Cody, Chicago. DEC. 13, 1905.

My dear Sir:—We are using your system of correspondence in our school now, and I would not exchange it for all the other systems. It is the best on the market. I have taught my pupils more in two months with it than in an entire course with other systems. You ought to place it in every school in America. It is practical, to the point, simple, and easily grasped by the pupil. My pupils are all delighted with it. Yours truly,

A. C. Moss, *Prin.*

Literature in High Schools and Private Schools

When in college, under Prof. John F. Genung, I learned the principles of effective English by studying and imitating the great masters, as Franklin and Stevenson did.

No boy or girl can ever attain to success in writing and speaking English effectively and with culture who does not read the great authors and read them often.

Just before I left college I bought a little library of poets and essayists in condensed form so that I could carry it all over the world in one half of a steamer trunk. But even of that small bulk there was not one-tenth that I ever read or wanted to read. I dreamed some time of getting my good literature into a dozen or two beautifully printed and bound volumes that I could carry in a hatbox. "Then," said I, "I will have something I can recommend to every one I meet."

I have lived to realize my desire.

My Nutshell Library consists of a dozen little volumes, the first my own key to the reading of good books, and the other eleven presenting each a great author, and the best work of that author in such a way that the grocery errand boy and the college president will read him daily—Shakspere, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Lamb, Irving, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Tennyson, Burns, and Lincoln.

My Greatest Short Stories, Great English Poets, Great Orations, and Best English Essays are standard texts at Harvard, Yale, Vassar, Chicago University, and the rest.

I offer you the Nutshell Library as the best collection of real literature to place in the hands of a boy or girl to start his library.

Why talk ABOUT literature when you can place a little library of the real thing in the hands of your pupils—a library sifted, arranged, and made interesting to them by one who understands their indifference and their difficulties, and KNOWS he can make them LOVE the great writers as he loves them? The cost of the twelve dainty little volumes, with an attractive weathered-oak bookcase to contain them, sent prepaid, is but $3.25.

Prof. Edw. Dowden of Dublin University, Prof. Richard Moulton of Chicago University, Dr. E. Benj. Andrews, and others have warmly endorsed the Nutshell Library.

If you write me, state whether you are interested in cards for business men, in the textbooks, or the Nutshell Library.

SHERWIN CODY, School of English, 1412 Security Bldg., Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

The May Crop of Strikes 817
America's Impression of Mr. Stead 819
The Ohio Kaleidoscope 820
General Kuroki's Visit 822
Women Teachers and Equal Pay 823
Patching Up Our Commercial Agreement with Germany 824

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Germany against Disarmament 825
Egyptian Nationalism as Yet Unrealizable 825
The Great Gulf between Natives and Europeans in India 826
Canada's Dependence on Britain 827
Women in the Finnish Parliament 828
Sparks from the Anvil 828

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

New Uses of the Telephone 829
Electric Engines and Sharp Curves 829
Training-school for Balloonists 830
A Spy-glass that Tells Distances 830

PAGE

"Male" and "Female" Salt 831
Character in Handwriting 831
Proof of Minds in Low Organisms 832
Train-signals and Psychology 833
A New Disease: "Tennis Elbow" 833

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Christian Laymen Impugned 834
Protestant Mistakes Set Right 834
Recruiting for the Ministry 835
Cause of German Heresy Cases 835
The "Neurotic Theory" of Christ's Healing 836

LETTERS AND ART:

Wrong Contemporary Taste in Art 837
Spiritistic Literary Criticism 837
"The Mikado" Barred 838
Adventures of Dramatic Invaders 838
The First American "Thrillers" 839
Russia's Lack of Common Schools 840

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 841-842

MISCELLANEOUS 843-860

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HENRY DE NOAILES, Esq. FEB. 1, 1907.
Secretary, the St. Hubert Guild of Art Craftsmen,
AKRON, OHIO.

DEAR SIR: The set of Voltaire's works illustrating the reproduction of many of the rare and beautifully bound books of the Courts of Europe, made by the St. Hubert Guild of Art Craftsmen, which has been presented to the National Museum in response to my request of December 20th, has arrived safely.

I beg to assure you that the Museum greatly appreciates this generous gift from the Guild and arrangements will at once be made to place the bindings on exhibition in the Division of Graphic Arts, where they will be available for inspection by all who are interested.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) R. RATHBUN,
Assistant Secretary in charge of National Museum.

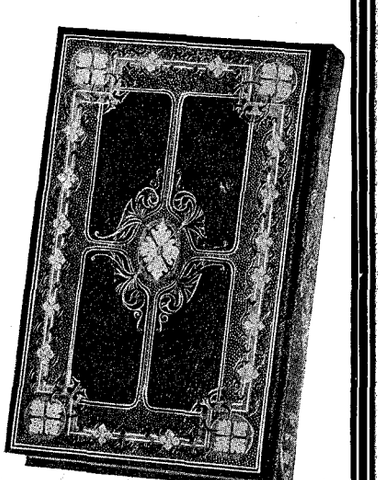
TRIUMPH

The Bookbinders' Art
The Craftsman's Victory

ST. HUBERT GUILD

PRESENTS in the St. Hubert Art Bindings the Only Complete Works of

VOLTAIRE



New Translations by WILLIAM F. FLEMING, including the Notes of THOS. SMOLLETT, Revised and Modernized. A Critique and Biography by THE RT. HON. JNO. MORLEY, M.P.

"Atheism and Fanaticism are the two poles of a Universe of Confusion and Horror. The narrow zone of Virtue is between those two. March with a firm step in that path, Believe in GOD and do good."—*Voltaire.*

"Between two Servants of Humanity who appeared Eighteen Hundred Years apart, there is a mysterious Relation."—*Victor Hugo.*

"Voltaire was the most virtuous man of his age. Voltaire was the best Christian of his time."—*Edouard de Pompery*, French Biographer of Voltaire.

"Voltaire will always be regarded as the greatest man in literature, of modern times, and perhaps, even, of all times."—*Goethe.*

"Voltaire's Letters are wittier than any other letters in the world. For lightness, swiftness, grace, spontaneity you can find no second to them at however long an interval."—*Right Hon. John Morley.*

Each volume is bound differently. Each binding is a history in itself, reproducing the most sumptuous designs of the Great Masters of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. This set of bindings is the most unique and extensive endeavor of modern times to adequately present this Fascinating Art. Send at once and get the facsimile designs of the St. Hubert Art Bindings in beautiful pamphlet forms, FREE, and full information of St. Hubert's Guild Publications, Specimen Pages, etc. Send Coupon to-day.

ST. HUBERT GUILD WORKSHOPS -- -- AKRON, OHIO

SPECIAL

We also want to acquaint you with our Rare and Artistic Book Plate Department. We will therefore send you absolutely FREE fifteen beautiful examples designed by M. Hogeboom. These, we know, will both interest and delight you.

L. D. 5-18-'07

COUPON

St. Hubert's Guild Workshops Akron, Ohio

Please send me facsimile designs and specimen pages of the St. Hubert's Guild publications, together with a collection of book-plates.

Name.....

Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THIS SALE OF PIANOS

Means a Saving of $100 to $300 to You

YOU have a chance now to buy for half-price, Steinway, Chickering, and Knabe pianos, or pianos of other famous makes, that in many instances are absolutely as good as new, and yet are priced from $100 to $300 less than you could buy such instruments from the makers or selling agents.

¶ *The reason for this remarkable condition is that hundreds of persons are exchanging their fine pianos for the Loeser, Heller, and Reiman Player-pianos.*

¶ We print here a list of a few of these Pianos that have come to us in exchange and their wonderfully low prices. We shall be glad to mail you a list of a hundred or more of such Pianos on application. The chance is of a character which until the advent of the Player-piano was never a possibility.

	Originally	Our Price
Behning & Sons Upright (Mahogany)	$ 400	$ 225
Bradbury Upright (Rosewood)	400	200
Chase Upright (Mahogany)	300	225
Chickering Upright (Burl Walnut)	500	250
Dusenberry & Co. (Ebony)	300	95
Emerson Upright (Mahogany)	325	225
Fischer Upright (Ebony)	350	175
Hallett & Davis Upright (Rosewood)	500	225
Hardman Upright (Rosewood)	300	200
Howard & Co. Upright (Light Mahogany)	325	215
Knabe Upright (Rosewood)	550	275
Knabe Mignon Grand	$ 750	$ 575
Kranich & Bach (Rosewood)	450	250
Schumann & Sons (Rosewood)	300	150
Shoninger Upright (Burl Walnut)	350	225
Smith & Barnes Upright (Mahogany)	325	225
Starr Upright (Oak)	350	285
Steinway & Sons Upright (Ebony)	500	275
Steinway & Sons Upright (Rosewood)	600	300
Sterling Upright (Mahogany)	300	225
Waters & Co. Upright (Ebonized)	300	175
Weber Baby Grand (Burl Walnut)	900	500

¶ We are not in the second-hand piano business. Indeed these are not second-hand pianos in the ordinary sense. But since these pianos have come to us in exchange we must dispose of them to make room for pianos of our regular line, and they are offered at great concessions from the price of new pianos of the same make.

¶ Understand that though they are not our own make of Pianos, we guarantee them *absolutely*. They have been thoroughly overhauled, cases refinished, tone regulated, etc. In fact, everything necessary has been done to make them first-class instruments.

The Loeser, Heller and Reiman Player-pianos

¶ Stand alone as unquestionably the very best instruments of the kind ever produced. They bring to their owners not only superb upright pianos, but also ability to play practically all written music intelligently and artistically. They are priced at $500 to $900, and we will be glad to send a beautifully illustrated descriptive catalogue on application.

¶ These Player-pianos are upright pianos which can be played by hand in the usual way; but concealed within the case is a wonderful mechanism that in connection with the perforated music rolls makes it easy for *everyone to play the piano* without any previous training whatever.

¶ **Special Terms of Payment.** If it is not convenient for you to pay the full price of either a "used" Piano or a Player-piano in cash, we will make terms of payment to suit your convenience. There is no increase in price for this accommodation. The only extra is 4% simple interest on the deferred payment.

L. D.
5-25-'07

Fill in and SEND THIS COUPON

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—Please send without cost to me your pamphlet descriptive of the Pianos which you are offering at special prices; also information concerning your easy payment plan, terms of shipment, etc.

Name .....
Street .....
Post Office .....
State .....

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 21 NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 892

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation address will oblige us and save themselves annoyance if they will notify the publishers two weeks in advance. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses. Both addresses should always be given; also the date when the change is to take effect.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MAY CROP OF STRIKES

AMONG a number of items culled by the Paris *Figaro* from an imaginary "daily paper of the future" is one reporting a strike of hospital attendants followed by a counterstrike on the part of the patients. "All the inmates of the Hôpital Louis," asserts this mythical sheet, "have suddenly left their beds and resumed their ordinary occupations." The citizens of San Francisco, apparently, are more embarrassed by recent union tactics than were the resourceful patients of the "Hôpital Louis" by the secession of their nurses. They would gladly "resume their ordinary occupations," but their will has been thwarted by a varied assortment of strikes which, after suspending the telephone service and closing the laundries, finally went so far as to put a stop to the street-car service. Union men, at the word of their leaders, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, "have quit their jobs and have left the poor old city to cripple along as best she may, upon the basis of her powers of suffering and endurance." May Day has had its usual aftermath in other cities as well—notably in Chicago, Detroit, Seattle, Boston, and New York—but to San Francisco belongs the front of the stage. According to a former Labor Commissioner, the era of great strikes is rapidly being crowded into the past by a growing spirit of conciliation. "Capital and labor," asserts the New York *World*, "have each learned the lesson of the folly of using their giants' strength like a giant, and the gain is great." Nevertheless rioting and bloodshed have accompanied the teamsters' strike in Boston, the strike of the longshoremen in New York, and, conspicuously, the carmen's strike in San Francisco. Some 1,700 union conductors and motormen have gone out to enforce their demand for "$3 and eight hours," and according to Richard Cornelius, their leader, "nothing short of that will stop this strike." On the other side Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, repudiates any idea of a compromise, and states that as rapidly as the company is justified by the protection given it will resume service. On the first attempt to run the cars with non-union crews they were mobbed at frequent points along the line and bombarded with bricks and stones. Expecting such an outbreak, and believing that the police would show their sympathy with the strikers by refusing to interfere, the company had armed its strike-breakers. These opened fire with their revolvers upon the rioters, killing and wounding a number. The next day Chief of Police Dinan announced that "policemen armed with riot guns will shoot down any strike-breakers on the company's cars whom we catch firing a shot." The few cars that ran were escorted by police in automobiles, and were cheered as they passed through the better residential portions of the city. No attempt was made to carry passengers. If the police do not succeed in controlling the situation the citizens look to Governor Gillett to call out the militia, or, if necessary, to call for Federal troops. The arming of the strike-breakers is only less condemned than the initial rioting of the strike sympathizers. The most aggressive of these, it is said, were boys of from fifteen to eighteen years of age—the hoodlum element which plays such a pernicious part in most outbreaks of mob violence. Says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, criticizing the apathy of Mayor Schmitz and Chief of Police Dinan:

"Dinan is aware that when a great strike is in progress a certain lawless, turbulent element in the population, including a large number of reckless, half-grown boys, and not consisting mainly, if at all, of strikers or members of unions, delights in the opportunity to provoke riots. These riots, as all sagacious union leaders know, do much to break a strike, for they give the employers an excuse for calling in the militia or the United States army, and tend to alienate public sympathy from the cause of the strikers. The people of San Francisco have no reason to love Calhoun; they do not love Calhoun. The people bear in mind that Calhoun's bribe-giving corporation is no less a law-breaker than the coward who throws bricks from the shelter of a mob and draws the fire of the strike-breakers upon a throng of innocent bystanders—men, women, and children. But the people will not tolerate rioting and bloodshed. Order must be maintained, and the Carmen's Union and the public alike expect Mayor Schmitz and Chief Dinan to maintain it. Issuing fierce orders, three or four hours after a riot, is not the way to preserve the peace. . . . . .

"The Carmen's Union in the past has proved itself a peaceable organization in strikes. In the great strike which the men won a couple of years ago the union put pickets on every car sent out by the company, and the pickets protected the cars and the strike-breakers. Let the union conduct this strike in its own lawful way, without interference from the mob. The union has not invited the rioters to help."

The Oakland (Cal.) *Tribune* says of the labor conditions in San Francisco:

"Two things about the situation are of the gravest significance. One is that the banks are withdrawing accommodations and the other is that a general shutdown and lockout is seriously discust as an alternative to the existing turmoil, strife, and confusion. Men who were getting ready to build two or three months ago have given up the idea for the present—have decided to await developments for a time. The banks are contracting their loans, and advising their customers not to plunge heavily till conditions

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are more settled. Every San Francisco business man frankly admits that he is preparing to sail as close to the wind as he can."

The questions at issue in San Francisco, asserts the Indianapolis *News*, are vastly more important than those involved in a mere dispute between employers and employees. What is to be decided, it goes on to say, is "whether the city is to be ruled by law or by trade-unions." The San Francisco *Chronicle* makes practically the same assertion, thus:

"Decency and public order are the main issues involved. Upon the merits of the particular dispute between the carmen and the street railroads men may differ. None of us can be so well informed as to those merits as the members of the Board of Arbitrators which has just passed on it, and they have not agreed among themselves. But that dispute, important as it is to those concerned, sinks into insignificance when compared with the great question at stake, which is whether the people of San Francisco and California are to be governed by laws enacted by the representatives of the people or by a mob inspired and directed by public enemies."

The Call, of the same city, implores Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Cornelius to "stop fighting for a moment and listen to the citizens who are pleading for peace." We read:

"Do you, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Cornelius, want soldiers to run San Francisco—do you want the surgery of the saber and the remedy of the rifle to cure this sickness of the body politic? Martial law is the final resort. It is only a very little to be preferred to the state of uncontrollable insurrection which invites it and makes it necessary. It is a confession of unfitness for self-government. Spare us that degradation. As surely as you keep on fighting will you make an armed camp of this city. Already citizens of all walks of life and of all interests are asking themselves how long it will be until the soldiers come. A half-dozen words of conciliation passed between you, the yielding of an inch or two of ground, and the crisis will be past. Do you speak these words and yield that ground to-day and there will be no soldiers billeted upon us.

"Get together, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Cornelius. If you and the men and the money you stand for paid the price alone, the public might afford to let you fight it out. But it is the public that pays—pays in hardship, in dwindling business, in weariness, in poverty, in pain, and in privation. The price is too high. The public refuses to pay any more of it. It is the public, also, that can and will punish you both and put it out of your power to do it more mischief."

"Without regard to the merits of the case," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the strikers largely forfeited the public's support, without which no strike of the kind can succeed, the moment riot showed its head." The New York *Sun* traces San Francisco's present complications to the great strike and lockout in that city in 1901 which "established there a powerful and vicious monopoly which has dominated both business and politics." It goes on to say:

"The history of the city since that time can not be regarded as a generous indorsement of that form of control. It has been a rule of the mob and the grafter. An obnoxious form of Socialism has intruded its slimy presence. Sooner or later a day of reckoning must come, and it may be that the coast city is even now on the verge of regeneration."

The strike of New York's longshoremen for an advance of 33⅓ per cent. in wages is attracting a good deal of attention owing to the fact that it seriously disturbs the commerce of our greatest port. Nearly ten thousand men are idle as a result, and rioting and violence have not been entirely absent from the situation. The following sentences are from an interview with President Connors of the Longshoremen's Protective Association as quoted in *The Evening Journal*:

"No violence; we shall win. We are prepared to keep the fight up all summer. Our emergency fund will enable us to win.

"They say we can live comfortably on our present wages. My answer is this: 'I used to pay $6 a month rent; now I pay $13.' We pay a cent apiece for potatoes; we paid half that price a few years ago."

Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The merit of the demand for increased wages of the men who work along the water-fronts of this port in loading and unloading merchandise has not been made very clear, but about the mischief of a general strike in this kind of labor there can be no doubt. Its consequences do not fall solely upon the employers of the labor or the transportation companies whose traffic is directly affected. Loss and injury are entailed upon those who have no responsibility for the employment or payment of the longshoremen, and the business of the entire community is harmed. If protracted, such a strike might do irreparable damage to the port of New York by diverting some part of its commerce to other ports.

"Altho there is a longshoremen's union, it is said that a considerable majority of this class of workmen are not union men, and yet they made a concerted demand for higher wages and joined with remarkable unanimity in the strike when the demand was refused. A few of the companies, mainly in the coasting trade, have yielded, but the ocean-steamship lines have mostly taken the

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

HEIRS APPARENT.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

SOME RECENT HISTORY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ground that the traffic will not bear it. They say they can not afford to make the advance with freight rates where they are, and these are determined by a competition which they can not control. One fault in these labor demands dictated by the unions is the policy of uniform wages regardless of differences in efficiency. This vitiates the whole labor-union policy, for some men are worth more than others in the same kind of labor, and without recognition of that fact the adjustment of cost to value is impossible."

AMERICA'S IMPRESSION OF MR. STEAD

BUT for William T. Stead—as that gentleman himself assures us in the London *Review of Reviews*—"there would be no Hague conference for the world to talk about." This view of the case does not seem to have struck the press of the United States, or the chairmen of the various peace gatherings which Mr. Stead addrest as an honored speaker during his recent flying visit to this country. What has mainly impresst the newspapers is the report that his American audiences were treated to outbreaks of irritability during which courtesy was ruthlessly sacrificed to vigor of phrase. Thus, while addressing the ministers of the New York Methodist Conference assembled in the Union Methodist Church, Mr. Stead interrupted himself to cry out, "I don't give a damn for your 'amens' unless you do something." His attitude at the sessions of Mr. Carnegie's Peace Congress earned him a newspaper characterization as the "stormy petrel" of the convention—an inadequate term, as a contemporary points out, since "no one ever charged those daring birds with causing the storm." Mr. Carnegie and one or two other presiding officers found it necessary to cut short Mr. Stead's flow of eloquence when it evidenced a disregard of the flight of time. Addressing a labor-union meeting on behalf of his now famous but futile plan for an international peace pilgrimage, he described himself as a man who "goes around dragging his coat on the floor trying to see if he can get somebody to tread on it, and doggoned disappointed if he can not." He told an audience of peace advocates in the Broadway Tabernacle that the people who attend peace conferences are an "impractical lot," adding: "I sometimes think the Lord endowed them with so much goodness of heart that he did not have anything left for common sense." In Chicago a peace meeting arranged in Mr. Stead's honor by Superintendent Messer, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Professor Small, and Miss Jane Addams, was opened by the introduction of certain formal resolutions. "You may pass those resolutions if you choose," said Mr. Stead, "but you might just as well put them in your pipe and smoke them. They combine every defect that they possibly could." The Chicago *Chronicle*, glowing with indignation, makes the following comment:

"It turned out that the fact that these resolutions were the same as those adopted at the New York meeting was what had enraged him. When Miss Addams reminded him of it he replied that it was because he had been 'gagged' at that meeting. Miss Addams flatly contradicted him, and then he explained that what he meant was that he had not been allowed to draw the resolutions. . . . . .

"It ought to be clear to the dullest understanding that Stead considers himself the superior and the condescending patron of any American community that he visits, that the only objects he has in view are the collection of money and the advertisement of himself and his absurd schemes, and that he is utterly unworthy of the hospitality and respectful consideration which is everywhere shown him."

It is surprizing to see how frequently the note of resentment appears in the press comment on Mr. Stead's methods of advancing the cause of peace. When, some thirteen years ago, he brought to a close an earlier visit to these shores, the New York *Christian Advocate*—which according to its own statement, "always commends foreign visitors of note when possible"—could find nothing more flattering than this to say of him:

"W. T. Stead has sailed for Europe. The impression which he has made in this country has been anything but good. Unquestionably a genius, he is extravagant, inaccurate, whimsical, with an itching for notoriety which is almost a mania, and credu-

THE ANGEL OF PEACE.

UNCLE SAM—"If he's like this as a peace representative, heaven preserve us from a visit from Mr. Stead in any other capacity.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

lous to a degree seldom, if even in this case, seen in a thoroughly sane man."

Now, at the close of his second visit, the same publication looks in vain for evidence on which to revise or retract this judgment. In an editorial presumably from the pen of Dr. Buckley we read:

"His decorum is even more erratic than before, and his language keeps unsteady pace with his boorish manners. . . . . .

"For many years this personage has fluctuated between notoriety and fame. He has started more things that never came to pass than any other man of influence, and said many smart and not a few really wise things. He founded *The Review of Reviews* in England, and, in a limited sense, that *Review of Reviews* in this country, which Albert Shaw, LL.D., to his own honor and the profit of the readers, has edited since its beginning. . . . On unusual or abnormal phenomenon—real or alleged—his credulity is as gluttonous and undistinguishing as the appetite of a shark. A defunct magazine which he edited is a heterogeneous collection of ghost stories, successful impositions which he seemed to believe true or possibly so, random dreams by hare-brained or hysterical people, and compositions of individuals plainly afflicted with 'exaggerated ego' and liable to 'brain-storms,' asleep or awake, drunk or sober, drugged or undrugged.

"Undoubtedly he has a spark of genius, and might well be given a large place in the next edition of Lombroso's book devoted to proving his not yet proved thesis that genius is a species of insanity. The magazine above mentioned would be invaluable material for that purpose. . . . . .

"We learn that many of those who heard Mr. Stead supposed that he came as a representative of the British Government. Various newspapers have intimated the same. To the honor of the British Government we are able to say that this is not so. Mr. Stead probably is not responsible for this error; but his manner might lead to the belief that he is the ambassador of all nations, including the heads of the different great religions of the earth."

Mr. Stead's idea of peace, according to a facetious journalist who enlarges upon this inspiring topic in the New York *Times*, is "a sort of grand scrap without casualties." By the same pen we are further informed:

"As Richard Wagner invented the continuous melody and made

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SENATOR FORAKER.
It is *not* the Taft band-wagon that he is about to enter.

it the basis of modern opera, so W. T. Stead has invented the continuous speech, which he considers the groundwork of Universal Peace. . . . 'Peace in Its Relation to Me' and 'I in My Relation to Peace,' two delightful speeches, have alternated on his lips along the weary miles of his pilgrimage."

In the following brief sentences the writer in *The Times* captures for us what he claims to be the spirit, tho not the letter, of one of Mr. Stead's speeches:

"Universal peace can only be achieved by advertising. With sublime disinterestedness I have taken upon myself the task of being its billboard. Peace and I understand each other thoroughly. Only this morning I was saying to her, 'Dovey, I'll get you into the best international circles yet.' You should have seen how trustingly she flapped her battered wings."

We quote also a few trenchant sentences from a character sketch in *Current Literature* (New York):

"Not one of the many delightful personal characteristics of Mr. Stead is more manifest than his freedom from affectation. He makes no more pretense of concealing his own vast influence than did Napoleon. His egotism is so natural and spontaneous that it is a positive delight. . . . . .

"William T. Stead does not write about William T. Stead through lack of something to write about. He does it merely because the things which pertain to himself are the best possible illustrations of anything that can concern the human race. . . . As Hazlitt said of Cobbett, he is not the man to shrink from giving the best possible illustration of the subject from a squeamish delicacy, for he likes both himself and his subject too well. . . . Stead, in a word, is his own best topic, made additionally interesting from time to time by incidental reference to such minor subjects as The Hague, President Roosevelt, and the earthquake at San Francisco."

THE OHIO KALEIDOSCOPE

SO brief was the tarrying of peace with the Republican factions of Ohio that her widely heralded advent seems now but a dream and a delusion. "The Buckeye dove," as one paper phrases it, "is back in her cote, broken-winged," and the air is again filled with the dreadful jangle of internecine warfare. Seeking a symbol for the political situation in that State the press are divided

Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SECRETARY TAFT,
Undisturbed, apparently, by the hazards of political warfare.

between the kaleidoscope and the merry-go-round. A few of what are at present the salient facts are thus tersely stated by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): "Senator Foraker disavows his acceptance of peace; Senator Dick calls off the Conference which had been convoked; Chairman Brown lets the State-Committee part of the Conference go on; Secretary Taft's friends reopen their attack on the Senatorial machine; and Secretary Taft himself in his serene and blissful avoirdupois spreads abroad his silent and amiable smile of satisfaction." What will happen now, remarks the same paper, it would be rash to attempt to forecast. But it adds, "The early promise that Ohio politics would impart a lively interest to the year seems still in the way of fulfilment." It appears that the time for parley is over, and that the Taft and Foraker factions are prepared to abide by the dread arbitrament of political war. Meanwhile, Senator Foraker, having uttered his defiance, returns to his beloved Brownsville investigation, and Secretary Taft continues to dream of justice to the Philippines.

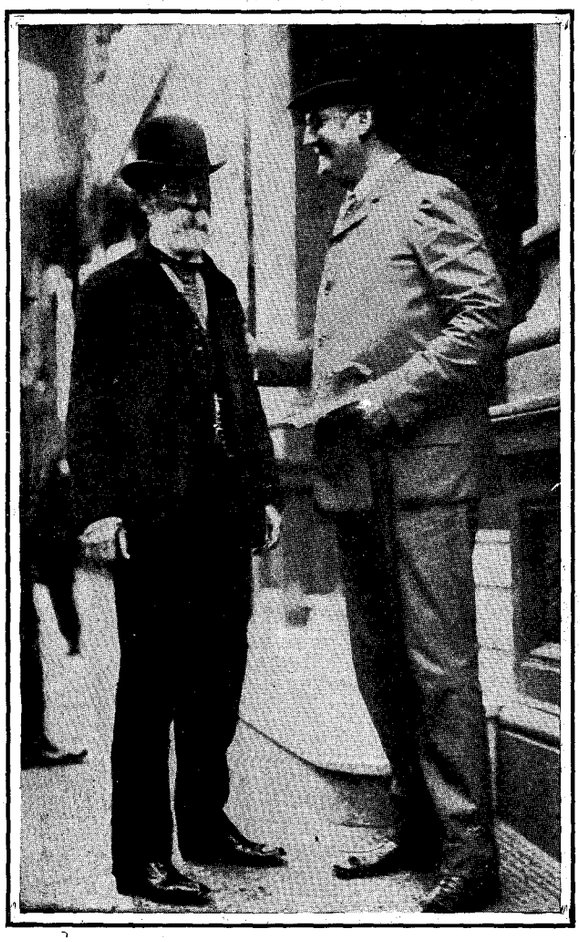
But while the papers appear to have little doubt that Mr. Foraker has his back to the wall and is grimly determined upon a fight to the finish, many hint that his supporting forces are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

less unshaken in their attitude. Thus we read in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"From this distance it looks as if the Dick-Foraker forces in Ohio had virtually confest the utter breakdown of their campaign to withhold the support of the State in the next Republican National Convention from Mr. Taft and to give it to Mr. Foraker. It was only six weeks ago that the senior Senator publicly asked his Republican constituents to choose between himself and Mr. Taft. The friends of the Secretary of War accepted that challenge. The party machinery of Ohio was in the hands of Mr. Foraker and Mr. Dick. Yet, notwithstanding this advantage, Mr. Dick and Mr. Cox, the boss emeritus of Hamilton County, acting in Mr. Foraker's interest, suggested last week that an agreement could be reached, and should be reached, among the party managers giving Mr. Taft the undivided support of Ohio for the Presidential nomination. The duplicate call for the Columbus Conference was accordingly issued. But because it developed, apparently, that the Conference would indorse Mr. Taft unconditionally and decline to express itself on any incidental questions, it was suddenly snuffed out as an ill-judged and nugatory experiment.

"Whether its suppression should be taken to indicate that the antecedent war status is revived or that peace rules once more merely by default, we do not venture to decide. But one thing is



CHARLES P. TAFT AND BELLAMY STORER,
Discussing the situation in Ohio. Mr. Taft is a brother of Secretary Taft and editor of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.

clear, and that is that the great bulk of the Republican voters of Ohio have ranged themselves behind Mr. Taft and that no combination of leaders to defeat him is now practicable. Even the Dick-Foraker machine was ready to indorse him and was prevented from declaring in his favor only by the suppression of the Columbus Conference. In so far as Senators Foraker and Dick represent opposition to the Administration and its policies, they are leaders without a following. It may be necessary to wait until next spring for a poll of the Republican voters on this issue, but when it is taken the verdict, unless some miracle intervenes, will be almost ludicrously one-sided."

The New York *Globe and Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) thinks it impossible to doubt that the victory will ultimately be Secretary Taft's, and adds, "The country is in a mood to applaud dragon-killers, even tho the dragon is papier maché." The fact that George B. Cox, "the Cincinnati Warwick," has declared himself for Taft is regarded as specially significant by the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) because "Mr. Cox's greatest asset is astuteness," and his declaration means that he "has had his ear to the ground and has heard the rumble of the Ohio Taft Heavy Men's Brigade." Some papers, however, continue to deplore the prospect of a divided, and possibly a contested, delegation from Ohio in the next National Convention; and the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) even undertakes to convince Mr. Taft that he can not get the Ohio delegation and that it is therefore his duty to the party to make way for the candidacy of Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania. The Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) finds the situation so badly mixt that "there is great danger of confusing the sheep with the goats." Confessing to a certain amount of surprize and apprehension over a state of affairs that "keeps everybody guessing," *The Chronicle* says:

"Out of all the murk and mystery one thing looms up distinctly, however. With his approval or without it Mr. Taft is now Mr. Cox's candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

"'Hooray for Taft!' shouts Mr. Cox, and from the hillsides and plains of Hamilton County and other populous districts comes the loyal response, 'Hooray for Taft!' Whether Mr. Taft likes it or not, Mr. Cox is vigorously boosting his Presidential candidacy."

GEORGE B. COX,
Who, from his prowess as a President-maker, has been called "the Warwick of Cincinnati."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GENERAL KUROKI'S VISIT

AT least one result of great practical importance is due to come from the enthusiastic reception accorded by the people of this country to General Kuroki, who is visiting here as an official representative of Japan at the Jamestown Exposition. There should be a perceptible diminution of the prophecies of a Japanese war which numerous alarmists, most of them foreigners to both countries, have persisted in elaborating even at this late day. The cordiality and good-will evidenced by both the visiting General and his hosts is indicative, the press tell us, of anything but an immediate breach between the two countries which they represent. And yet it was only last week that we reviewed in these columns the picturesque vision of a German naval officer which depicted England, Germany, Japan, and America mixt up in an international war brought on by Japan's ambition to become mistress of the Pacific. The current number of *Collier's Weekly* contains the description of a similar prophecy for which a French writer is responsible. But the editorial comment which accompanies it does not show that the alarm evidently felt by the Frenchman persists after his ideas have been translated into cold English. Quite the contrary—after mentioning the visit of General Kuroki this paper observes that "the welcome extended to our illustrious guests indicates anything but an expectation of impending trouble."

Copyrighted by George G. Bain.

GENERAL KUROKI AND HIS NIECE

Everywhere in this country he is greeted by an enthusiastic people. The Baltimore *American* thus describes the reception given him:

"When Kuroki landed in Seattle he was surprized at the warmth of the popular greeting. And all the way across the continent the people crowded to see him and bade him welcome, having in mind undoubtedly awesome memories of Liaoyang, the Sha River, and Mukden. At Bismarck, at Chicago, at Pittsburg—wherever Kuroki made a pause and showed himself—they paid him tribute as the hero of the land-fights in the war between Russia and Japan. It is doubtful whether American democracy would be able to see plainly the halo which surrounds a king, but it is certain that it never misses seeing the halo which surrounds a great warrior."

He is compared with Grant as a military hero and his present triumphal journey is likened to that which our own warrior took in the East after the end of the Civil War. Escorting General Kuroki on his visits along the Atlantic coast, and sharing with him the tribute of the American people, are several battle-ships of the famous Togo fleet. Tho warlike in outward appearance we are assured by the press that this Japanese display must not be taken as typifying the spirit of the nation. General Kuroki himself is described as a man of peaceful inclinations and is quoted as declaring that his nation desires peace above all things. His message to the American people, read at a banquet in the Hotel Astor, in New York, consisted of these few simple sentences:

"The Japanese people love peace. They fought for peace. My nation wants peace in which to develop the opportunities that are hers. We have no other desire.

"The profession which I have the misfortune to follow is noble only because sometimes it is necessary to establish conditions in which peace may be maintained and in which the arts of peace may flourish."

In addition to Kuroki and the Japanese with him, there is another representative of the Mikado in this country whose visit bids fair, we are told, to help cement the friendship of the two nations. Baron Ozawa, a member of the Japanese House of Peers, is here, according to the New York *Times*, "to ascertain the extent of the anti-Japanese feeling in this country and to express the thanks of the Mikado to those Americans who aided the Japanese during the famine in Northeast Japan." Outside of San Francisco, it is reported, he has found not the least hostile feeling, and touching the sentiment of his country toward us he is thus quoted:

"Japan has looked earnestly for an alliance with the United States, because in substance we have always regarded this country as a real ally of Japan. We are desirous of having such an alliance if it could be arranged. So long, tho, as any misunderstanding like the anti-Japanese feeling in San Francisco exists, it might not be possible to bring about such an alliance. . . . . .

From stereograph, copyrighted, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

GENERALS KUROKI AND MCARTHUR.

General Kuroki is wearing civilian clothes and a cap, and General McArthur, also in mufti, stands bareheaded on his left.

"'Would Japan purchase the Philippines if the United States offered them to her?' was asked.

"'Japan has heard much of the Philippines, and I have often talked of them in the House of Peers,' replied the Baron, 'but we do not desire them under the present circumstances.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WOMEN TEACHERS AND EQUAL PAY

OUTSIDE interest in New York's teachers' salary bill—which has been passed by the legislature at Albany, vetoed by Mayor McClellan, of New York City, passed again by both Houses over the Mayor's veto, and now awaits the verdict of Governor Hughes—is due to the fact that this bill emphasizes the principle of "equal pay for equal work" regardless of the sex of the worker. The really formidable opposition which the bill has encountered, however, has been directed, not against this principle, but against various alleged defects concisely summarized by Mayor McClellan when he vetoed the measure. His four chief objections were: that the bill is mandatory and places an enormous expense on the taxpayers; that the local authorities already have power to do all that this bill provides; that it is class legislation, favoring certain grades of women teachers; and that it would destroy the elasticity of the present school system. "The women teachers are right in their contention," says the New York *Commercial*, "but all wrong in the methods chosen by them to secure their rights." Mr. Hearst's New York papers, however, defend not only the principle, but the bill, ascribing to those who oppose it "envy, stupidity, or general maliciousness." Of the principle at stake *The Evening Journal* says:

ABRAHAM STERN,

A school commissioner who has taken a prominent part in opposing the "equal-pay" bill.

MRS. PHYLLIS LEVERIDGE.

Who appealed to the Mayor to veto the bill as unfair to the primary grades.

"The difficulty in getting fair treatment, common every-day justice, for the women teachers illustrates the general unwillingness of human beings to accept a plain truth.

"A few centuries ago everybody thought it was right for one human being to own another, no matter what his color.

"Fifty years ago in this country we thought it was right for one human being to own another, provided the slave had a black skin, or a black ancestor that made his skin yellow.

"It seemed then proper that one man with a white skin should be paid for his work properly, and another man with a black skin paid nothing at all—unless with a whip.

"That idea we have dropt. A long war, which cost millions of lives and thousands of millions of dollars, drummed into American skulls the truth that it doesn't pay to keep slaves, and that it isn't right.

"If white men and black men do the same kind of work now, we give them the same kind of pay.

"It is too bad we haven't sense of justice enough to do the same thing for women.

"Nobody would dream of saying in this country, 'I'll pay an Irishman nine cents and a German eight cents for the same kind of work.' It would seem ridiculous.

"Then why pay a male human being two dollars, and a female human being one dollar, for identical work?

"If men can do the school work better than the women, then men only should be employed, in justice to the children.

"And if the women can do the work as well as the men, then the women should be paid as well as the men."

Of the objection that the proposed law—known as the White bill—discriminates, inasmuch as it provides no higher pay for women teachers in the grades below 4B, *The American* says:

"The fact of the matter is that there are no men teachers in the grade under 4B. Therefore, the White bill, being based on the principle of equal pay for equal work, raises only the salaries of women teachers doing the same work as men in the same grades. This, of course, could not apply to grades where no men are employed. The Board is given express power over the salaries of teachers in the primary departments, however, and if the bill had become a law and the pay of the higher grade teachers had been advanced, this very fact would have forced an advance in the wages of those of the lower grades. Moreover, there is no argument in saying that we will not do justice to one section of the women teachers because by the same act we can not do justice to all. It is the principle that we are not to discriminate against women merely because of their sex, that the bill seeks to vindicate and that 'Mayor' McClellan has denied."

In favor of this bill, adds the same paper, are "the women teachers demanding justice, the united ranks of labor supporting the principle of equal pay for equal work, and the great masses of the public who believe in fair play." The New York *Times* advances the argument that "equal pay" would not, in the long run, profit the pockets of the women teachers. Says *The Times*:

"The experiment has been made in some other American cities, and the results were such as should give the equal-pay ma'ams pause. A table for the principal cities of the country was published in 1905 by a committee of the National Educational Association on salaries and tenure. Elementary women teachers (other than principals) are given as earning annual salaries as follows in the only cities of large size having equal pay in that grade:

City.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
Chicago	$550	$1,150	$822
Cleveland	475	850	685
Milwaukee	400	900	625
Kansas City	450	630	593
Average	$468	$882	$681

"Woman teachers of identical grade in Providence, St. Paul, Rochester, Toledo, Denver, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, and Baltimore averaged appreciably better than this. The comparison may be stated thus:

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
Equal-pay cities	$468	$882	$681
Unequal-pay cities	509	1,068	766

MISS GRACE C. STRACHAN,

Leader of the women teachers' campaign to secure the passage of the "equal-pay" bill.

MRS. N. C. LENIHEN,

Another of the speakers who failed to convince the Mayor that the White bill should become law.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PATCHING UP OUR COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY

TRADE between this country and Germany in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, amounted in round numbers to nearly three hundred and seventy millions of dollars. With no other country, save Great Britain, did we have such extensive commerce. Considering therefore the magnitude of our trade relations with Germany it is perhaps not surprizing that the new "commercial agreement" or "*modus vivendi*" with that country has attracted a large amount of attention in our press. The present trade arrangement between the two countries expires on July 1, and the new one, which has been accepted both by our Government and by the German Reichstag, will take effect then to continue for one year, and unless terminated at that time on a six-months' notice, will go on indefinitely until ended by a similar notice. It is therefore a mere temporary agreement, a "make-shift" as some papers call it, intended merely, as its framers declare, to "adjust the commercial relations between the two countries until a comprehensive commercial treaty can be agreed upon."

An analysis of the new agreement by the various papers fails to reveal many radical changes. Those variations which are discovered are described as in the main concessions by this country to retain the present preferential rates accorded by Germany to our exports. It "embodies all the concession that could be made on our part without a formal treaty or a change in the law," observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*. "It carries the reduction of duties provided for in the third section of the tariff law to the utmost limit." But one other provision, which is widely noted and generally with favorable comment, relates more to the customs administrative law than to the tariff rates. Heretofore there has been much friction over the method by which the valuation of exports from Germany has been arrived at. The Detroit *Free Press* shows how the present plan works and how the new agreement is expected to improve it:

"The customs law is administered on the apparent theory that every foreign exporter is a scoundrel and every American importer is obsessed by a desire to defraud the Government. This is nothing short of an insult to the business men in both cases.

"The exporter goes to the American consul nearest the point of shipment and makes solemn statement of the value, of the merchandise to be exported. The importer makes equally solemn declaration that it is the true market value, of which the selling price is of course the best, altho not conclusive, evidence. The appraiser, thousands of miles from the market, disregards all statements, and gives expression to his own opinion. Like that of the baseball umpire, it is final, unless a lawsuit is desired.

"Every one's a liar but the appraiser, and if he adds ten per cent. or more to the entered value, a penalty of two per cent. for each one per cent. of the increase is added, which is additional to all other duties at the regular rate on the total appraised valuation; an increase of ten per cent. or more carries the presumption of a fraudulent valuation."

In future, trouble of this kind will be avoided by having special official agents in Germany to appraise goods upon export, and these agents will be instructed, according to *The Journal of Commerce*, to accept "certificates of value issued by German chambers of commerce as competent evidence to be considered in connection with such other evidence as shall be adduced." Other provisions are also pointed out by this paper which are designed to alleviate existing administrative difficulties and to wipe out much of the friction which is now present. We are urged, however, "to keep in mind that it is only temporary, and a more definite and enduring compact will be necessary unless substantial changes in the tariff itself and in the administrative law are to be made." And one probable effect of the concessions to Germany which many of the press outline is foretold thus in the paper just quoted:

"One effect, however, may be confidently expected. Other countries will not rest content with anything that appears to discriminate in favor of Germany, or that experience shows to work to its exclusive advantage. France is already agitating for equally favorable treatment. Our system hardly admits of a discriminating application of customs and consular regulations, and those which apply to Germany or others equally favorable are likely to be claimed by other countries. Then it will be a question of concessions on their side equally satisfactory, and the subject of administering what purports to be a uniform tariff may become as complicated as the tariff itself. The situation shows the need of adopting a new tariff policy, one that is not framed mainly with the view of obstructing foreign trade, but is designed to facilitate it. It must either remove or greatly diminish barriers and obstructions to imports or provide for treaties of reciprocity which shall adjust commercial relations with different nations in a manner mutually satisfactory. This agreement with Germany may be regarded as a short step in a new direction, but the progress to be made hereafter will depend upon Congress and the public opinion of the country."

Referring more in detail to the attitude of France *Collier's Weekly* (New York) has this to say:

"The plan of reforming the tariff by homeopathic special concessions to individual countries, in doses proportioned to the importunity of the various patients, has its difficulties and embarrassments. No sooner has a temporary arrangement been effected with Germany than mutterings of discontent are heard from France, and our overworked diplomacy is compelled at once to struggle with the complaints in this quarter. . . . . .

"The negotiations with Germany aroused keen apprehension, mixt with resentment, in France, where the fate of the French treaty negotiated by Mr. Kasson years ago and smothered in the Senate had not been forgotten. The fact that the duty on German champagne, of which we had been buying hardly any, was to be reduced to $6 per dozen bottles, while French champagne, which furnished our principal supply, had to pay $8, was especially disturbing. The porcelain manufacturers of Limoges had a grievance in the matter of valuations; various propositions in the way of imposing prohibitory duties on American products had been introduced in the French Chambers, notice had been given that Porto-Rican coffee was to be subjected to the maximum rates after August 1, and altogether the commercial relations of the two countries were approaching a critical condition. In these circumstances both the French and the American governments were disposed to go to work in earnest to devise an agreement that would avert a tariff war. The small concessions which the President is authorized to make under Section 3 of the Dingley Act will be willingly granted to France if she will give such equivalents as Germany has given."

And so the whole matter of tariff revision is brought once more to the fore, but the Philadelphia *Press* finds in this very situation an excuse for the antirevisionists. The result of our negotiations with Germany, it remarks, "demonstrates how much can be done by the skilful use of weapons furnished by the present tariff. Like methods should be applied to secure other markets."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE shooting of the American sailors by the Cuban police creates an embarrassing situation. If worst comes to worst, Secretary Taft will have to apologize to himself.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHAT IT BROUGHT SCHWAB.—Schwab says the recent slump in Wall Street served to bring about a healthy check. Evidently Mr. Schwab was short in several lines that were affected.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

"I HAVE too many good friends among American composers to care to discuss their work," Sir Edward Elgar is reported as saying. A good deal of dangerous ambiguity about this.—*The Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

MR. CARNEGIE is reported to be suffering from a cold "caught by sitting in drafts of cold air at the Peace Conference." Then he certainly caught the cold during an intermission between speeches.—*The Washington Post.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

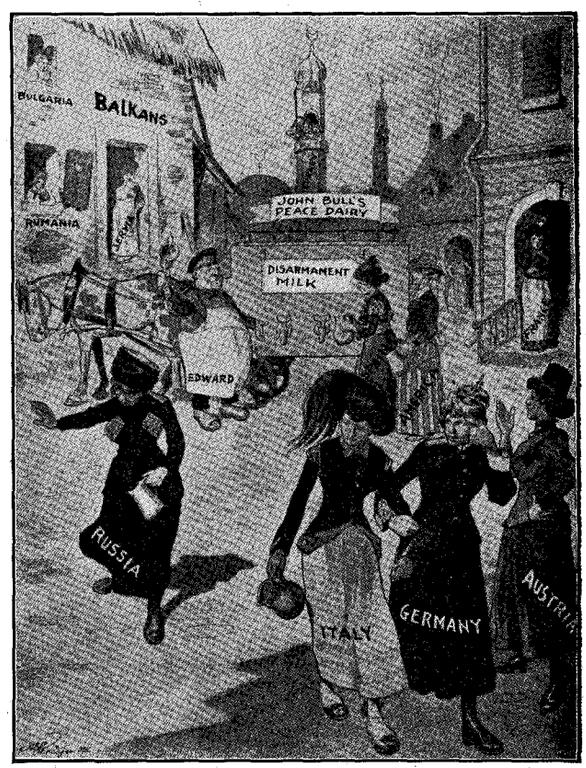
GERMANY AGAINST DISARMAMENT

THE professions of peaceful intentions in Europe made so frequently by Kaiser William and his Chancellor are now renewed by Prince von Buelow in the recent debate on foreign policy in the Reichstag. Peace, he said, Germany will maintain, but a peace enforced by the "technical" and "moral" influence of a strong and ever ready armament. This, of course, means that disarmament is not even a moot question in Berlin, nor will German delegates join the discussion of it at The Hague. Prince von Buelow, in this debate, was in fine humor. It is not too much to say, indeed, that the Chancellor of Germany is no unworthy successor to the European statesmen of the past in the practise of political persiflage; in fact, it has been said that he can crush the fiercest opposition by a *bon mot*. In the great debate on German foreign policy referred to, the Reichstag trained all its great guns to thunder against England "and the alliances of the Powers by which Germany was being hemmed in and isolated." Prince von Buelow rose "with a smile," we are told, and said sweetly in answer to the great fire-eater Basserman, the National Liberal leader, "I do not hold with everything which Mr. Basserman has said on this occasion about the international situation and our foreign relations, but I entirely share his opinion on the disadvantages of too much talk." He lightly bantered those who had exhibited "nervosity" over what they styled "England's disarmament mouse-trap" and the peregrinations and junketings of what Mr. Hervé in his *Soleil* ironically calls "the grand royal pacificator," Edward VII. The Chancellor proceeded, amid the laughter of the Reichstag, to outline German foreign policy. He declined to have anything to do with a discussion of disarmament at the Peace Conference. "We can not take part in such a discussion, which, momentous as it is, is yet unpractical." "Our armament has shown itself to be a good instrument of peace, not only technically, but morally too. Nobody can resent our desire to keep this instrument." Talking of the possible rivalry or reconciliation of England and Russia on the question of Northern Indian frontiers, he said Germany had nothing either to hope or to fear from the matter. "We should not count the antagonism of the whale and the elephant as an immutable factor in our political calculations."

The speech was received well by the Reichstag as formulating a policy of "peace with vigilance." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks that the whole country is in accord with it. The Agrarian *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin) agrees with this opinon, as the speech "gave a clear picture of Germany's situation, uncomfortable but not threatening." Von Buelow did not seem to relish the situation, but accepted it, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), thinking of the old saying that "wisdom bids a diplomatist approve what he can not alter." But the more liberal papers do not so heartily approve the Chancellor's views. The *Koelnische Volkszeitung* thinks the speaker rash to refuse so positively to take part in the disarmament discussion; and the organ of the South German Liberals, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, echoes the reprimand, but believes that "Prince von Buelow has not spoken the last word on this subject." The semiofficial *Koelnische Zeitung* naturally approves von Buelow's attitude toward disarmament and his resolution "to force on peace by the power and influence of armaments which are to be kept so strong and so threatening as to deter any Power or coalition of Powers from conflict with them."

The London *Times* declares approvingly that the Chancellor's view of the situation is "cool, sensible, and straightforward." His decision on the disarmament question, says the London *Economist*, "may reasonably cause regret, but hardly suspicion or ill-will." He has placed things "in their proper light," comments *The Daily Chronicle* (London).

The Paris papers also express satisfaction at the fairness, candor, and common-sense of the speech. The *Temps* (Paris) pronounces it "reassuring." The *Journal des Débats* is glad to note the optimistic tone of the Chancellor's utterance, for he alone can make his optimism good, as all depends on the future policy of Germany. The Prince von Buelow has grown "remarkably mild in language, and excessively resigned to stern fact," as shown in his last speech, declares the *Liberté* (Paris). According to the *Croix* (Paris), the organ of the Clericals, such stern facts include the impossibility of disarmament in Europe. The discussion of such a question at The Hague, thinks this journal, would only "revive a wretched controversy which would exercise a disastrous influence over international relations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



ENGLISH MILK-DEPOT.

John Bull's offer of peace milk does not inspire general confidence. As yet he has only met with two steady customers.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM AS YET UNREALIZABLE—The nationalistic Egyptian organ *Liwa*, published at Cairo in English, French, and Arabic, by Mustapha Kamel Pasha, the somewhat noisy and bellicose leader of the national movement, is of course anti-English and anti-German, while France and French doings in Morocco are applauded to the skies in its columns. But while the watchword is repeated, "Egypt for the Egyptians," the majority of dwellers in the Nile Valley are quite contented with the English administration as inaugurated by Lord Cromer, says *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). It is of course true that Western civilization has brought with it the desire for political independence, but it is only among the educated classes that nationalism has any great influence in Egypt. To quote from the above-mentioned German paper:

"Egypt has become, under English predominance, a civilized

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

country. As so much of the accomplishments of European culture have been acclimated, the way of thinking of the Egyptians has also undergone a change toward Europeanization. Especially among the educated classes one may observe a very wide-spread, gradual emancipation from thoughts that formerly held their sway over all Orientals. Now nationalism is decidedly a characteristic notion of Western culture. In the Near East, where Mohammedanism, with its cosmopolitan tendencies, rules supreme, people have little sympathy for it. Only as the Europeanization advances is the soil prepared for introducing this plant of foreign growth. It is among the rich or well-to-do classes with a smattering of European education that nationalistic tendencies are growing in Egypt."

The laboring classes, cultivators of the soil, and handicraftsmen, especially those found in the rural districts, have no political aspirations. The present writer proceeds to speak as follows of nationalism as it affects the peasants:

"The mass of the population, the fellahs, will have nothing to do with it. They have no conception of political or of national interests. To till the ground in peace and to leave all other things alone, is their philosophy of life. The tradition of twenty-four centuries of subjection has left its marks upon them. As far back as history is able to throw light on this wonderful country, it has never been, for a long run, administrated by its own natives.

"Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the time has not come yet for a nationalistic movement in Egypt. It appears to be another case of 'Much cry, little wool.'"

THE GREAT GULF BETWEEN NATIVES AND EUROPEANS IN INDIA

AT the time the famous controversy was raging between Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, and Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, there were many accusations brought against the latter. According to *The Friend of India* (Calcutta), which claims to be "the oldest and largest circulated weekly paper in India," it is said of Lord Kitchener that he "has converted the loyalty of the native army into disaffection; that he has alienated the Indian officer by his disregard for the customary courtesies, and the soldier by imposing upon him irksome and unfamiliar tasks." In fact, it is not long since a demand was made for his recall, "on the ground that his arrogance and lack of familiarity with the peculiar conditions of Indian life were endangering the safety of the Indian Empire." The Indian Army, we are told, is an extremely complicated and even delicate machine. It includes a European army of 74,568 men, and a native army of 147,826 men. In addition to these forces a kind of militia is furnished by the Feudatory States, 23 self-governing provinces. A vast body of cavalry is found in this militia, including two camel corps of 153 and 485 fighting men, besides the 129 camels used for transport service. European officers train and command the Indian forces, who are armed, both infantry and cavalry, with the most recent weapons of precision. Lord Kitchener's command, according to *The Friend of India*, whatever disaffection it has created among the other natives, has roused no race hatred among these troops, and "the sepoy, far from being alienated, has been gratified by an increase of pay and additional kit allowances."

On the other hand, to judge from the native Indian press, there is a profound feeling of alienation cherished by the best and most cultivated native civilians. We are told, for instance, that so bitter is this feeling that "the permanency of England's vast Indian Empire is quite insecure." Such are the words of Prithrifal Singh, a cultivated Indian, who yet sometimes betrays a foreign streak in his English style. Writing in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), the main organ of native opinion in the Northwest Provinces, Mr. Singh tells of the haughty attitude, brutal discourtesy, and utter want of sympathy and discernment which characterize the behavior of the Britisher toward his brown brother. He says that "the frowning gulf of social intercourse that lies between the two communities" is "uncommonly boisterous, unfathomably deep, and immeasurably wide." He speaks of "the bitter feelings already existing between the rulers and the ruled in India." He says it is curious for the Indian traveler "to find an Englishman, agreeably polite and courteous on the west of Suez, becoming the very opposite the moment the steamer is east of it." Such men pass the civil-service examinations, but are quite ignorant of India, and "they lose their head and quite forget their position" when they get there.

The British civil-service servants, "raw civilians," as Mr. Singh calls them, have their heads crammed with many subjects, yet they know nothing of "Indian legends, history, romance, or poetry." They "very easily imbibe the narrow-minded and absolutely mistaken notions of such mischievous authors as Rudyard Kipling," and "the bands of retired Anglo-Indians poison their minds." The young official feels "his political superiority to the Indians"; he "belongs to the ruling race and therefore must be superior to the ruled." When, as a subordinate official, the writer visits his superior in the department, a white official, he is treated with discourtesy or a burst of bad temper:

"I do not know of even a single instance when a European official has voluntarily made a social call on an Indian gentleman (official visits and the visits paid by junior civilians to senior Indians in the service, etc., and the return visits paid to the Indian ruling princes excluded), tho there are a few solitary instances when an official had thought it worth his while to condescend to either return an Indian's repeated calls formally or to respond to the latter's invitation after a good deal of hesitation. But such instances are quite rare and can not be cited as prevalent custom. The poor Indian has to think of many things before venturing to pay his respects to his European superior."

One of these things is whether Saheb Bahadur is likely to be in a good temper or not, for his fits of anger are unrestrainedly exhibited when a native visitor calls, and Mr. Singh adds bitterly

From stereograph, copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

CAMEL CORPS OF THE FEUDATORY INDIAN STATES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

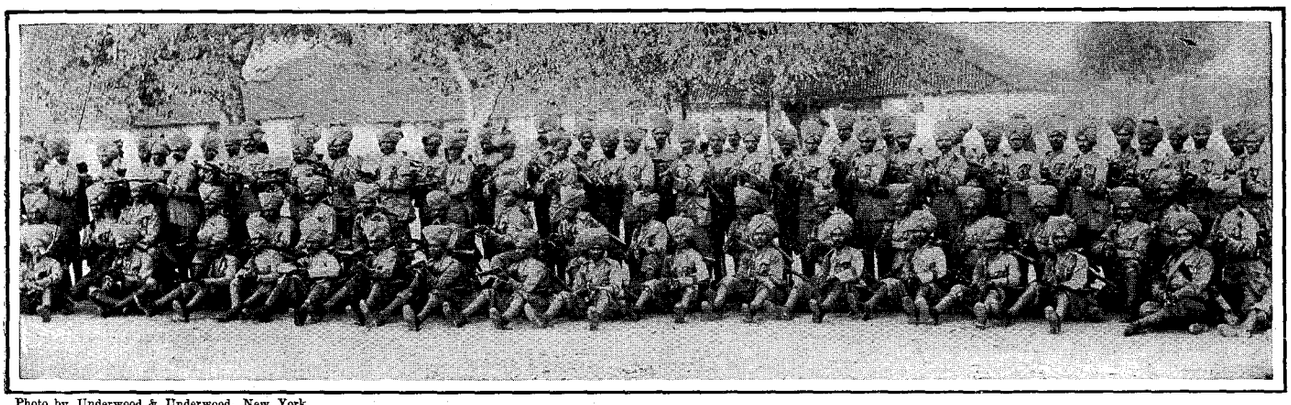


Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

TROOPS OF THE NATIVE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

that if the Britisher "had even once got into any such fit with any European society he would have undoubtedly been declared unfit as an administrator and forced to retire long ago."

The Indian railroads have "Jim-Crow" cars, marked "For Indians Only," and others with the inscription "For Europeans Only"; but while the English can use the Indian cars, this rule does not work both ways. The Indian is excluded from "English balls, dinners, dances, picnics, and government house parties," and from all but disreputable European clubs. This writer talks of "the sullen discontent created in our regiments" of sepoys by the "outrageous arrogance" of their white officers, and concludes that "the real danger to the safety of the Empire comes in from the men whom our King-Emperor pays for maintaining the safety."

CANADA'S DEPENDENCE ON BRITAIN

THE Greek colonies of the ancient world were only connected with the mother country by the flame which had been lighted from the hearth of Vesta in the mother capital and was never permitted to expire. Ex-Premier Balfour, as recently reported in the London *Times*, remarked that Greek colonies were isolated and independent offshoots of their metropolis. Sybaris never cultivated the stern and virile character of its Achean founders, but drifted into effeminate luxury, and Marseilles lost all the stamp of its refined and artistic Ionian origin. The Roman colonies gradually absorbed all the power and prosperity that belonged originally to the capital. The strength and vigor of the Empire passed from center to circumference. The problem before the present Imperial Conference of Great Britain naturally revives the thought of these ancient analogies. The problem of centralization, as it confronts the colonial premiers, is the problem of the preferential tariff. Everything else is sentimental. The colonies wish to be let alone to carry on their own business, but they wish to acknowledge and cherish their parentage. How highly the imperial connection is esteemed by some British colonists is proved by an article in a Canadian paper in which union with the mother country is stated to be absolutely necessary for the political, social, and moral life of the Dominion. Thus we read in *Canadian Life and Resources*, an admirable and well-illustrated weekly of Montreal, that the Imperial Conference, by welding Canada closer to England, is to be the salvation of the Dominion. The writer speaks in a highly patriotic vein of the future of Canada and points a warning finger at the United States, recalling our days of Eden innocency, when the States were inhabited by "a simple, virile, brave people struggling to be free." But their separation from England proved their ruin, as described in the following words:

GENERAL BOTHA AT LONDON.

SHADE OF KRUEGER—"What, you too, Botha, have you adopted English fashions?"
—*Rire* (Paris).

"Does history record any change in a people so rapid and so essential as that which marks the difference between the colonists of 1776 and the American people of to-day? In a century and a quarter—but a brief space in the life of nations—they have passed from a state of youthful simplicity and vigor to a stage in their national evolution which bears a striking resemblance to those decadent days of Rome which Gibbon has described in his immortal pages. Whenever the skin of American society is now pierced, and the probe of publicity inserted into the body national, what a state of rottenness is laid bare! It needs no other evidence than has been produced by their own people, to convict them of the grossest political corruption, commercial immorality, and physical decadence. New York society as it was revealed in the *Town-Topics* proceedings and now in that burlesque of justice, the Thaw trial; the financial methods of high American finance as evidenced in the insurance investigations; the commercial morality of Chicago as the world with amazement saw it exposed in the packing-house scandal—these are but some of one year's specimens of modern American character over which Aristotle might well wrinkle his noble forehead. If this society, where divorce is almost as easy as marriage, where killing is no murder, and perverted ingenuity finds in nature, forsooth, an unwritten law upsetting the Biblical demand of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and whose numbers would decline through race suicide were it not for the yearly influx of immigrants—if this is the highest product of modern civilization, then, indeed, might the old heathen wonder whether this Christianity made for better than his own belief."

The premiers of the British colonies, the writer proceeds to say, are now assembled in London "to advance as far as they can imperial unity" in the spirit of the great Nova-Scotian orator Joseph Howe's words: "I wish to live and die a British subject, but not a Briton only in name. Give me, give my country the blessed privilege of her constitution and her laws; let us be content with nothing less." Canada can only escape the fate of the wicked Cities of the Plain by clinging ever closer and closer to "the far-flung British race which calls Edward VII. King." In the words of this writer:

"We Canadians of to-day have in our hands the shaping of the destiny of this our country of glorious promise. Unless all present indications are to be falsified, it seems, humanly speaking, certain that Canada a century hence will possess wealth and power not inferior to that which the United States possess to-day. What manner of people are to be the Canadians of the year 2000 who wield this wealth and power? Is might or right to be the law of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISS ALEXANDRA GRIPENBERG. MISS L. HAGMAN. MRS. MINNA SILLANGVA. MRS. HEDWIG GEBHARD. MISS DAGMAR HERVINS.

THE FIRST WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE WORLD.
Five of the recently chosen Deputies in the Finland Diet.

our land? Are we to be a good as well as a great people? Are we to live now in the heyday of our youth so that when maturity is reached we may stand possest of a sound mind in a sound body, or, setting our feet on 'the primrose path of dalliance,' are we to grow up 'a puff'd and reckless libertine'? If in Canada to-day there are under the surface profound differences between our people and those of the United States, which all close observers can see, it is because we have continued that connection with Great Britain which our neighbors threw off in 1776. If we are to continue down the path of sound, sober, substantial development, we must hold fast to those laws, institutions, and traditions which Joseph Howe in a well-remembered passage declared to be the greatest part of our British birthright."

WOMEN IN THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT

WHILE the Czar has been depriving Finland of its ancient rights one by one, and bringing it more and more into subjection to the most autocratic government on earth, he has at the same time granted it such an extension of suffrage as even the British Parliament denies to the women who beat vainly at the gates of Westminster. By the universal-suffrage ukase of 1906, women were given not only the ballot, but the right to a seat in the national assembly, and at the present moment nineteen of them are sitting in the Finnish national parliament. And, indeed, according to *The Anglo-Russian*, a London monthly, the women have fought the battle of their country's liberties side by side with the men. Dr. Maikki Friberg, who was the first woman delegate in the Finland assembly, is reported as describing the political activity of her countrywomen in the following terms:

"They raised most of the funds needed and used for the patriotic agitation; they spread the pamphlets and circulars which had to take the place of a gagged or entirely suppressed press; they bolstered up the faltering courage of their weak-kneed brothers. This they did in constant danger of prison and Siberian exile, and more than one of them paid some such price for daring to prove her devotion to the freedom of her country. During these sorrowful years, while the women were engrossed with their work of saving the country, their eyes were opened to the importance of the suffrage, and they joined hands with the pioneers of the movement. And as the large majority of women learned through their own experience what a powerful weapon universal suffrage is in the struggle for freedom and country, so the men learned the importance of the women's contribution to political life. They learned how necessary it is for a small nation, the independence of which is continuously threatened, to set free and utilize all its forces."

While the lady members of Parliament joined the old parties, the Old Finnish, the Socialist, the Young Finnish, the Swedish, and the Social-Democrat parties, they made it their ideal, says Miss Friberg, to consider rather the needs of their country at large, than to promote the importance or power of the special party to which they attached themselves. And indeed the fault of many parliaments, both young and old, seems to consist chiefly in the multiplication of parties, and their endless subdivision. Miss Friberg notes how business is hindered, complicated, and even sometimes completely blocked by the intrigues of selfish party politicians who have a taste of their own and wish to gratify it at the expense of everything else. Lord Palmerston's idea of parliamentary power is easily to be divined from his remark that he found it more exciting than horse-racing. "Public life is a cursed thing," declared Lord Derby when he was Prime Minister. It is exactly to remove frivolity from parliamentary life, to introduce enthusiasm and unselfishness into it and so to eliminate those characteristics, which make it so frequently "a cursed thing" that the women of Finland, as represented by Miss Friberg and her sisters, have so eagerly accepted the suffrages of their fellow-countrymen. As this lady is reported to have said:

"The women felt it incumbent on them to strive according to their best ability to restrain the hatred and the lust for power which generally prevail within party lines. For, if the women could not bring some wholly new contribution to political life—whether the innermost spirit or the outer forms of this life be concerned—but should only rally auxiliary forces to strengthen the existing parties, then neither they nor mankind would benefit from their interposition. What is most needed in politics is not an increase in the number of voters merely, but the introduction of independent new forces, new standards, new ideals."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

ROOSEVELT.

The bold rough rider strikes his breast with glee,
He'll force the Giant Trust to bend the knee.
But yet he seizes neither sword nor gun;
To pen and ink his doughtiest efforts run.
—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

THE nations were all tranquil enough before this disarmament dispute began.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

A FRENCH paper says England is to help Spain reconstruct her fleet. If we were Spaniards we would begin by reconstructing the admirals if they are anything like the ones of 1898.—*Fischietto.*

WE hear from an unreliable source that a most touching scene is to be witnessed now whenever the House of Lords sits. The members greet one another with the words "Not abolished yet!" and, now and then, a feeble cheer will be raised.—*Punch.*

DISARMAMENT (The Final Concession).—Germany is ready to discharge Private Fritz Bumte from the Third Fusilier regiment. Further reduction in her peace armament will not be made. England will put out of commission three ships in the South-Sea fleet, on condition that Germany does the same with her whole fleet. France will show her readiness in the peace movement by repainting the battlements of Belfort.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

WE understand that the German Court is highly incensed with the British Government. The elevation of Louis Botha is looked upon as a grievous personal affront to the Prussian Crown. Edward VII. has succeeded in checkmating German diplomacy at every turn, and, five years after the Boer war, has proved to astounded Europe that in five years two hostile peoples may be reconciled. This is shocking, when we think of Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine.—*Simplicissimus.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

NEW USES OF THE TELEPHONE

SOME interesting and odd ways in which telephones have been utilized recently in various parts of the country are detailed by E. M. Rothelle in *Telephony* (Chicago, May). Mr. Rothelle asserts that in rural districts, as well as in the cities, people are daily learning new ways in which the invention may become useful. He says:

"The report that the Roman-Catholic clergy are discussing the propriety of employing the telephone for the receiving of confessions in emergencies is only an example—tho a startling example, perhaps—of the manifold uses to which the 'talking wire' can be devoted. In cases where persons can not reach the priest it is said the head of the church is inclined to sanction the intervention of the telephone, and there is, in truth, no good reason for denying the reasonableness of the innovation."

At Columbus, Ohio, we are told, the telephone has been called into service to put a quietus on "mashers." Says the writer:

"For several months this species of 'lady-killer' had been annoying women, and the police seemed to be unable to cope with them. Finally the 'mashers' began to use the telephone promiscuously, and then they met their downfall. It was their custom to call up women and girls who frequently did not understand that they were talking to an utter stranger until the conversation had been in progress some time. So many complaints were made of this character that at last the Citizens' Telephone Company resolved to take heroic measures to protect its patrons. A plan was devised whereby when a private residence was called the operator at central 'listened in' long enough to ascertain if the 'masher' was at one end of the line. If he was the police were notified and an officer was sent post-haste to arrest the offender. In some cases the women molested cleverly held the 'masher' in conversation until a minion of the law could reach him. A trip to the police-station followed, and after a few such experiences there was a decided falling-off in such complaints. . . . . .

"Out on the plains of Kansas, in the little city of Downs, Mrs. D. E. Allen, the librarian, has evolved a new way to use the telephone as a distributor of information. The surrounding country is populated by farmers and stock-men who are subscribers to rural lines.

"'I am writing an essay on John Hay; please tell me something about him,' a schoolboy telephones the librarian from his home on the farm. Mrs. Allen makes a note of the request and during her spare time finds the information desired and then calls up the student struggling with his 'composition,' and gives him over the wire the data he needs about Hay. The library is well supplied with reference-books, and Mrs. Allen has made the institution popular with the aid of the telephone. . . . Not only the school pupils, but nearly everybody in the community utilizes the telephone-library and votes it an extremely useful combination."

The telephone is also useful as an adjunct to the machinery of the courts. At West Union, Ill., we are told, a trial was in progress in a justice-court, when it was discovered that an important witness required by both sides had not been summoned. Says Mr. Rothelle:

"Investigation showed that he was at an adjoining town of Marshall, and as there was a mutual desire for haste the attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant agreed to take his testimony over the telephone. The witness was reached, and the justice administered the oath over the wire. He then gave his testimony over the telephone, the questions being given and answers made through the justice. . . . . .

"The most notable example of the use of the telephone in court proceedings occurred at the January term of the Maryland Court of Appeals, when the remarkable method of arguing a case over the long-distance wire between Baltimore and New York was resorted to. Judge Sharp, of the Maryland court, was in New York when the attorneys in a suit between the city of Baltimore and the Canton Company over the title to Canton Park desired to reach the higher tribunal without loss of time. Altho in another city Judge Sharp agreed to hear the arguments and, sitting in a telephone-booth in New York, listened to what the lawyers in Baltimore had to say. This is the first time a lawsuit ever was tried by long-distance telephone.

"Exchange managers all over the country agree that never before had the telephone been so generally used for the communication of holiday greetings as during the recent Christmas and New Year's season. In all the large cities one minute after midnight, December 31, thousands of telephone subscribers called up their friends to wish them a happy New Year, and the operators at central were kept busy during the succeeding hour. . . . The experience during the recent holiday season shows that the custom of telephone greetings is growing more general every year.

"As in coal-mines, the telephone has lately become an important factor in lumbering operations in the woods. In Maine the number of lines has increased so rapidly that the heads of most big firms can sit in their offices and talk directly with the foremen of their gangs in the logging-camps in the heart of the forest. . . .

"The Government Forest Reserve has installed its first telephone line, running through the Big Horn country in Wyoming, a distance of 109 miles. The principal object in establishing telephonic communication in the reserves is to assist in fighting timber-fires, which are the bane of the lives of the forest patrol. . . .

"Piano-tuning by telephone is another novel way in which this invention was used recently for the first time. A piano-tuner connected with a music-store in Sterling, Ill., was sent to the neighboring town of Erie to tune a piano in a church. When he arrived he learned that the officers of the church desired another piano, and as both instruments were to be used together at revival meetings it was necessary they be alike in tone. The agent called up the music-store and asked that the additional piano be forwarded at once, so he could tune them together, but found it was impossible to have the second piano delivered that day. Being a man of resource and having an abiding faith in the possibility of the telephone, the agent instructed the Sterling store to draw the newly ordered piano close to the telephone and play it until the tuner at Erie caught the tone. Then he proceeded to tune the piano in the church so it harmonized with the instrument at the store. The experiment proved successful, as it was found that the pianos were of the same pitch, and another way of utilizing the telephone had been discovered.

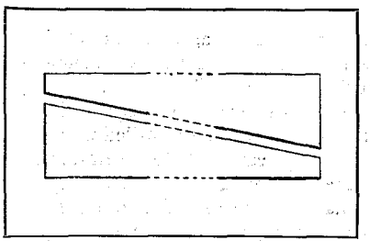
"A town-council meeting was held by telephone in Massachusetts recently because the members of the Board of Selectmen were unable to get together. . . . The chairman of the board happened to have a telephone in his house, and another member of the board was a very near neighbor of his. The brilliant thought occurred to the chairman to call up the Town Hall, and, learning that both the clerk and the other member of the board were in attendance awaiting the arrival of the detained members, he suggested that the board's business might be transacted by telephone, so an arrangement was made with the telephone company by which the parties were connected each with a separate instrument. Reports were read, appointments made, election officers designated, warrants drawn—in fact, all the important business of the closing meeting of the Board of Selectmen of this important town in Massachusetts was transacted over the telephone."

ELECTRIC ENGINES AND SHARP CURVES--That the low-hung electric motor is apt to overstrain a curved piece of track, where the higher steam-engine would not push it beyond the limit of its strength, is the opinion of some railway experts, who see much to confirm their views in recent railway accidents. This opinion is not shared by all railway men, by any means, as was brought out in a recent discussion of the Woodlawn accident on the New York Central road, at the New York Railroad Club. Commenting upon it, *The Street Railway Journal* (New York) says editorially:

"The fact that an electric train was the victim has certainly drawn public attention to the case to an unusual and unfortunate extent. . . . Accidents of similar character have often happened and have since occurred in ordinary railroad service. In this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

instance it is at least an open question whether the track would not have failed had the train been drawn by an ordinary steam-locomotive. The calculations of strain which have already been published show that, upon the whole, considering the speeds and forces, an electric locomotive is rather easier on the track than its older rival. But, undeniably, the strains are differently distributed in the two cases, so that the factors of safety must be shifted accordingly to give equal security at the weakest point. . . . . .

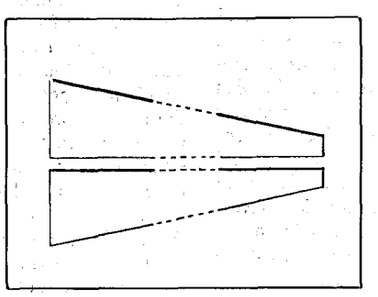


SECTION OF PRISMS ALONG LINE *AB*.
The two axes in contrary directions.

"Mr. Vauclain's judgment in such matters is entitled to very great weight, and he touched upon one consideration that seems important in calling attention to the fact that a locomotive, be it steam or electric, takes a curve in a series of broken tangents. No computation of the stresses as static pressure can take account of this condition, altho it has a vital bearing on the factors of safety in the track. The problem of safety in heavy electric traction, however, is no more difficult than in case of steam-locomotives. In either case the track is the important thing. The ideal railway should have few and slight curves and grades. Curves, in particular, have been danger-spots ever since the beginning of modern transportation, and they are not likely to become the safer as weights and speeds increase, whether through steam or electric operation."

TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR BALLOONISTS

A TRAINING-SCHOOL for aeronauts and constructors of air-ships was opened at Chemnitz, Germany, on May 1. In *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, May 6) Consul Thomas H. Norton reports that the authorities of Chemnitz have given official approval of the institution and of its curriculum. He says:



SECTION OF PRISMS ALONG LINE *AB*.
The two axes in the same direction.

"The director, Paul Spiegel, is a man of exceptional ability and of broad experience in every phase of balloon construction and management. He has made over six hundred ascents. He has done much by public lectures and otherwise to awaken interest in aerial navigation in various parts of Germany, but especially in Chemnitz, where he is well known as a textile manufacturer. Recently he has enlarged his business so as to include the regular manufacture of balloons.

"This city is unquestionably most admirably adapted for the location of the proposed school, as it is a leading center for the manufacture of engines, motors, etc. Its importance as a textile center comes likewise into consideration. In industrial circles it is confidently expected that with the aid of the new institution and as a result of the wide-spread interest in aeronautics already existing in this city, Chemnitz may be easily made the chief place in Germany for the manufacture of air-ships, both of the balloon and the aeroplane type. . . . The following is a translation of the prospectus of the training-school:

"'On May 1, 1907, an institute will be opened at Chemnitz for theoretical and practical training in the construction and management of air-ships. Young men at least sixteen years of age will have for the first time in Germany the opportunity to master all features of aeronautics. Rapid progress has been made during the past few years in perfecting the means for aerial locomotion. Aeronautics has rendered admirable service to science, military operations, and sport. At an early date it will certainly reach a high stage of development and create a prominent branch of industry.

"'For this reason it is important to train at once such young men as have special inclination for this new branch, so that they may gain a sufficient capital of theoretical knowledge and practical experience to meet the forthcoming demands both in the construction and in the management of aerial craft.

"'An air-ship offers to its passengers delights unsurpassed by any other method of travel and places at the service of the lover of nature the grandest experiences that life on our planet affords.

"'The director of the institute has been an active aeronaut for the past twenty-six years. As the result of many hundred balloon ascents and by long experience in the construction of all forms of balloons he has gained that complete mastery of the subject requisite for successful instruction.

"'A valuable opportunity is offered young men who purpose later to enter the Aeronautic Corps of the Army.'"

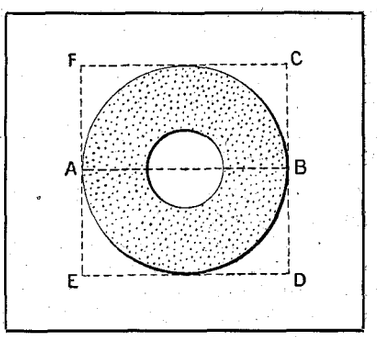
The course embraces the study of materials, the construction of nets and safety-valves, the theory of aerial navigation, inflation of balloons, their management, instruments, and observations, etc. Examinations will be held and certificates of proficiency granted. A report from Consul-General Frank H. Mason, of Paris, shows that similar instruction may be had in France, altho there it is provided by the aero-clubs and by the Government in connection with military ballooning.

A SPY-GLASS THAT TELLS DISTANCES

A DEVICE that enables the user to find quickly and exactly the distance of any visible object whose height is known has been invented by Commander Gérard, of the French Navy, who has named it the "telemeter." It is expected to be of special use in the army and on ship-board. Numerous other pieces of apparatus have been devised for this same purpose, but, altho many of them are very ingenious, they are so complicated that they are difficult to use. The new distance-measurer appears to be free from any such objection. Says George Vitoux, who describes it in *La Nature* (Paris, March 23):

"With this device, after a little practise, any one may determine directly and instantaneously, without complex calculations, by simply reading a graduated scale, any desired distance. . . . It consists of a cylindrical case 8 centimeters [3 inches] in diameter, whose two parts may turn one on the other through a semicircumference. In the center of each of the two portions is a prismatic ring whose angle of refraction is exactly . . . of such a value that at a distance of 1,000 meters the prolongation of the incident ray and the refracted ray are 5 meters apart.

"By reason of the rotatory movement that may be given to the two halves of the box, the optic axes (the line *AB* in the figure) may coincide in the same or in opposite directions, or may occupy any intermediate position. When the coincidence of the axes is opposite, the refractive powers of the two prisms balance; in the other case they are doubled . . . . .



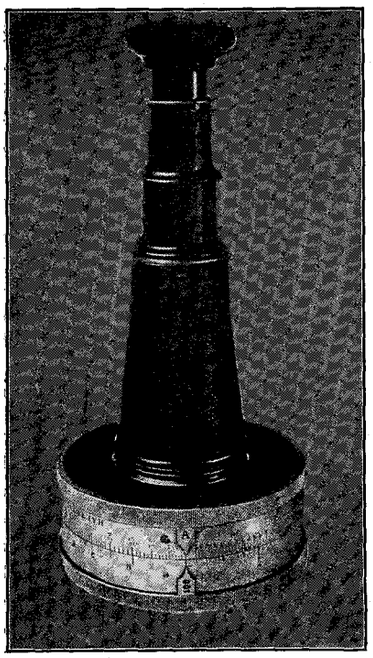
SECTION OF PRISMATIC RING ACROSS THE AXIS.

"Thus, by the combination of the two prismatic rings, we have what amounts to a prism with a variable refractive angle, enabling us to measure all angles between 0° and twice the angle of each prism. . . . . .

"The object of the telemeter being to measure, not angles, but distances, the instrument has been provided with a special graduation enabling the user to translate into lengths the angular values shown by the prisms."

The device is operated as follows: looking through it at the object whose distance is to be measured, one-half of the telemeter is rotated on the other, thus altering the position of the prisms,

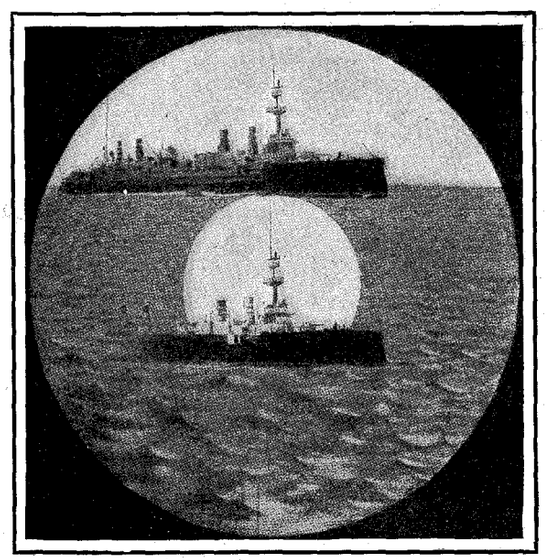
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



GÉRARD'S TELEMETER.

and causing the image of the object to separate into two. When the bottom of one image coincides with the top of the other—that is, when the image has been displaced by an amount exactly equal to its own height—the amount of rotation is read off on the scale. This number, together with the actual height of the object, which must be known in advance, enables the exact distance to be read off on a second scale. Says Dr. Vitoux:

"If we may judge by this brief description, Commandant Gérard's telemeter furnishes a simple and elegant solution of the problem of exact and rapid determination of distance, so important in military art. As it can not be put out of order, works easily, and is simple and rapid to handle, it enables us to solve at once and without calculation the various problems relating to lengths that may present themselves in war-time, whether it is desired to measure a distance or to determine the height of an object whose distance is known. . . . All these measurements may be obtained with a remarkable approach to accuracy, the average error being less than 50 meters [164 feet] for distances of several miles. And this is not only true on land, but also at sea, where the device, with some slight modifications, designed to make it carry further, enables the observer to read off continually the varying distances of a moving object, without removing his glass from it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WARSHIP SEEN THROUGH TELEMETER.
Showing the direct and the refracted images.

"MALE" AND "FEMALE" SALT—An account of the extraction of salt from earths obtained near the Atbara River, in the Sudan, is found in the second report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories of Gordon Memorial College (Khartum, 1906). According to Mr. Türsteg, of the Egyptian Survey Department, the natives employ two different kinds of earths, one containing what they call "male" and the other "female" salt. Says the writer of the report:

"Neither of these, it was stated, was edible if taken alone, but if the earths were mixt they furnish a salt of good quality."

Curiously enough, the belief of the natives is confirmed by chemical analysis, which is thus explained by the writer:

"The 'male' salt contains such a large proportion of sodium sulfate ['Glauber's salt'] as would render it of little use as a table salt. Similarly, the 'female' salt contains an excessive proportion of calcium chlorid. By combining the two in about the proportion of say two parts of male to one part of female, the two impurities would unite to form calcium sulfate, and the proportion of sodium chlorid [common salt] would be notably increased. On boiling down, the calcium sulfate would separate in part, and from the concentrated mother liquor a good quality of salt could be obtained by further evaporation."

In regard to the work of these modern scientific laboratories in the heart of "darkest Africa," the Director writes us: "It may interest you to know that the founder, Mr. Wellcome, and the chief of the Chemical Section, Dr. Beam, are Americans."

CHARACTER IN HANDWRITING

SCIENCE in France is more hospitable than in other lands. As the later Romans welcomed strange religions and set up temples to Egyptian or Asiatic divinities side by side with their own, so French students of science seem willing to discuss subjects that are regarded by their German or English brothers as alien to exact knowledge. The result is often the wasting of much time and effort on fakes or errors, but occasionally in this way a new branch of knowledge or a path of experiment hitherto untrod is opened up.

So we find some attention given by scientific men in France to graphology—the determination of character from handwriting. So great a psychologist as Binet has even written a book about it. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) Solange Pellat, handwriting expert of the Tribunal of the Seine, writes on "Graphology and Its Experimental Methods," and tells his readers in what respects it is and is not a real branch of science. Says Mr. Pellat:

"Graphology is often confused with expert knowledge of handwriting. This is wrong. The business of the handwriting expert, as he is officially termed, is not to find relations between the peculiarities of individuals and those of their handwriting, . . . but rather to determine the authorship of autographs when disguised or under suspicion. This is not to say that knowledge of graphology is useless to handwriting experts. On the contrary, it furnishes them with peculiarly powerful methods of investigation."

Graphology, Mr. Pellat tells us, embraces two distinct divisions, which he calls "graphonomy" and "graphotechny." The former studies the phenomena of handwriting in themselves; the latter investigates traits of character as revealed by these phenomena. The former has fixt laws and yields the same results to all who study it correctly. It is therefore a science. The second depends, in some respects, arbitrarily on the experimenter and should be regarded as an art. Taking up the science first, the writer asserts that its laws are the expression of a single psycho-physiological fact, which he formulates thus:

"The cerebral mechanisms that cause the movements of handwriting are correlated with the organic state of the brain,

USING THE TELEMETER.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and vary with the modalities of this state. The mark traced by the pen is thus in harmony, on the one hand, with the varieties of constitution of the brain, and, on the other, with its momentary modifications, and consequently with the psychical phenomena to which both correspond."

Of this fundamental law the author goes on to say that it is of course not evidently true by itself, but it is not inherently improbable, and he claims that it has been experimentally proved. He writes:

"It has been said that any one may disguise his writing, and some have thought thus to sap the foundations of graphology. Let us consider this. We may use different alphabets in writing, just as we employ different idioms in speaking, but this is not the question, for we do not alter thereby the graphical characteristics of the written line—firmness of touch, suppleness, amplitude of pen-movement, etc. A man may modify these graphical peculiarities by an effort of will, but in so doing he will substitute the evidence of this effort for those of spontaneous writing. . . . Here, as elsewhere, we can command nature only by obeying her, and it is as puerile to reject the principles of graphology under the pretext that one's writing may be disguised, as it would be to deny the law of gravity because a waterfall may be controlled by an engineer."

The author cites in detail only a few of the graphic laws, which he declares to be "complex and numerous." They assert, for instance, that the graphic movements of an excited person are jerky; that egoism and altruism are shown in handwriting by the unconscious posture of the writer; that the first part of a group of letters, in relation to the second, represents the writer's mental attitude, etc. These laws, he asserts, are quite independent of the actual forms of the letters used. They may be obtained by comparing the writing of different races, by studying the evolution of handwriting in the same race, by observing changes in one's own or another's handwriting under the influence of known emotions, and by studying the handwriting of persons in the hypnotic state or affected with mental disease. When we proceed to what the author calls the second division of his subject—the investigation of traits of character by the examination of handwriting, he admits that no laws have been formulated, but he asserts, nevertheless, that an expert may determine character from handwriting, provided certain experimental conditions are observed. He says:

"In the first place, what is character? We may say that, with the exception of those mentally diseased, all men have the same feelings, the same qualities, and the same defects, but in different degrees; 'that which really distinguishes one character from another is that one has more or less than the other of this or that modality. To analyze a character is therefore not to indicate all its possible manifestations, but rather to establish the fundamental tendencies that constitute it, and their respective degrees of importance. The task of the grapholog thus consists, not of noting all the graphical manifestations that he observes, but, on the contrary, of choosing between them and placing stress on those that are dominant. And to do this well, it is clear that his specimens of handwriting must be rather long and of considerable number."

The specimens, Mr. Pellat goes on to say, must have been written under ordinary circumstances, without, of course, rejecting those made under the influence of emotion, etc.; they must not be imitations, or forgeries, or the work of illiterate or intoxicated persons. These and other conditions are capable of definite statement, so as to be understood by all; but it by no means follows that every one may qualify at once as a graphologist. Success requires, he says, a considerable knowledge of life and of men, skill in distinguishing between different peculiarities of chirography and in classifying and grouping them. Special skill is necessary to analyze the writing of the insane or of alien races, or even of those who possess unusual mental qualities. Mr. Pellat acknowledges that graphology has not yet been seriously reduced to a science, despite some recent attempts to do so. In order that this should be done, it would be necessary, he says, first, to formulate exactly all the graphic laws, stating the experimental evidence on which each is based, so that they may be tested and proved by any one; next, to investigate the lines along which graphic phenomena are modified by the human will, as when writing is ornamented, imitated, or disguised. These should be followed by an examination of the effects on handwriting of the simplest elements of character, such as egotism or mental superiority, accompanied by a complete study of the logical theory of the causes of error arising from a bad choice of specimens. All this would require, he admits, years of work from a large number of collaborators.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROOF OF MINDS IN LOW ORGANISMS

THAT mind exists in all animal organisms, even those of the lowest grade, is asserted by F. W. Headley in a recent book entitled "Life and Evolution." In this work, which is a revised and expanded reproduction of lectures delivered to the members of a natural-history society in a small town—audiences without especial preliminary technical knowledge—the author has aimed, and with success, to make his subject clear to those who have no professional scientific training. He adapts, as his criterion of the possession of mind, the power of choice, and he adduces many examples to show that even the one-celled organisms—mere masses of protoplasm—possess this power. Says the writer of a notice in *The Medical Times* (New York, May):

"He admits that the power of learning by experience is a surer test; but there are cases where conclusive evidence for this power fails us. In such cases there may or may not be learning from experience, but there is beyond peradventure a power of choice. Headley instances our old friend, the ameba, which we have since childhood all agreed to be one of the most primitive forms of life. This microscopic creature, a unicellular morsel of protoplasm, undoubtedly has the power of choice. It exercises this power whenever it eats. Diatoms enveloped in flint are its favorite food. When an ameba comes in contact with one of these minute vegetables, it swallows it through an aperture—a mouth—which it conveniently makes at whichever point an aperture is required. But when, on the other hand, the ameba comes in contact with a small grain of flint he leaves it severely alone; he does not treat it as he does the flinty envelop of the diatom.

"An infusorian rather interesting in this regard is the Amphileptus meleagris, who swims by means of cilia. When he encounters the Epistylis plicatilis, another infusorian, that anchors itself by means of a long stalk, he feels the latter and partly encloses it in his pliable body. He then fastens himself on the upper part of his victim, opens his huge mouth (which is never to be seen, except when he is eating) and slips over the epistylis like a glove finger over the finger of the hand. Then, having wrenched the epistylis from its anchor by twisting, he completes his gruesome meal. Here seems to be demonstrated not only power of choice, but also real intelligence."

It would appear that these one-celled organisms also learn by experience; that is, they profit by trial and error. Headley has experimented on the zoothamnium, an organism but little higher in the scale of the animal existence than the two just mentioned, and finds evidence that it may profit by experience, a thing generally considered impossible without intelligence. Says the writer:

"The zoothamnium is a tree-like colony of one-celled infusorians that swim by means of cilia. This colony lives fixt by its stem, which, with its band of muscle, is very contractile. At the slightest suspicion of danger this expanded 'tree' will shrink to its smallest compass. If this colony be put in a small tank, it will expand, the component zooids being on the lookout for any microscopic edibles that may come within reach. If, however, the tank is jarred, there is an instantaneous contraction of the whole, after which comes a comparatively slow expansion, as if to see whether the coast is clear again. But Headley then found that when the tank had been jarred several times, and each jar had been followed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by a contraction, succeeded by a reexpansion, the zoothamnium began to realize that there was, after all, no danger, and would no longer contract. It would seem to have learned by experience that the jarring conveyed no danger. It remembered that no unpleasant consequences resulted from a jar."

TRAIN-SIGNALS AND PSYCHOLOGY

THE recent increase in railroad accidents has led to a wide discussion of the efficiency of the signals generally in use. Block-signals have been the subject of a good deal of dispute among railroad men for ten years past, first among "signal engineers" and later among general officers. Hitherto, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, May 4). no appeal has been made to psychological principles to controvert modern signaling practise. Now, however, this has been done by Prof. George M. Stratton, of Johns Hopkins University, in an article on "The Psychological Need of Revising the Signals," which appears in *The Century Magazine* (May). We quote from an abstract made by the writer of the editorial first mentioned:

"The Professor finds that the use of two kinds of signals—semaphores by day and lights by night—is confusing and all wrong in principle, not to consider the confusion in lights of different colors. In his opinion 'absolute simplicity' is needed. 'The signal should pierce the mind, should thrust its meaning home, in the most direct and unerring way;' and the 'alternation every night and morning between two wholly different kinds of signals would be unfortunate, even if each set were of itself entirely good.'

"He next explains that a white light seen through smoke looks reddish, and as a result engineers become distrustful of colored lights in general and take liberties with genuine red lights. No account is taken of practise where white signal-lights are not used. Moreover, some men are color-blind, and others are weak in their color sense, and many there be of the latter class who can pass the color test and succeed in getting where they must 'nightly grope their way amid signals.' Furthermore, color can not be distinguished when seen through the corner of the eye, and 'even in the quiet of the psychological laboratory' red and green are deceiving unless looked at squarely; and a quick glance at an object is not trustworthy, for the attention may 'make a full sweep to the goal, but the eye lag far behind.' And again, eyes grown accustomed to darkness do not readily detect colors; the 'owl-sight of the human eye is blind to the hue of things; the eye adapted to the dark can see the light, but see no color in it.' The use of blades in daylight and lights at night, and a variety of colored lights at that, is therefore only confusion compounded, and results only in 'needless labor to the memory.'

"The Professor has ridden in the cab of an express-locomotive during its 'frantic course by night' and seen the engineman 'as by a miracle' pick out his clear signal amid a 'swarm' of other lights, and seen him, also, with an 'almost mysterious confidence rush past countless red and green lights, knowing that they were not for him'—as one 'dashes recklessly' through such a 'maze of colored lights, he can no longer wonder that signals are occasionally misread or unobserved. He can only marvel that a night express ever reaches its goal in safety.'"

What shall be done to remedy this state of things? The Professor would substitute for colored lights at night the old idea of the illuminated semaphore, or 'fiery arm,' as he calls it, using preferably white light. Says his reviewer:

"He thinks the mechanical difficulties would not be great. If he was obliged to use oil he would place a row of half a dozen counterpoised oil-lamps along the face of the semaphore blade. But he fears the use of oil would result in too much temptation to economize in weight and oil capacity, so that insufficient brilliancy would be provided. Gaslights, fed from pressure-tanks, would be better, and these could burn for months untended. The most satisfactory means of illumination would be incandescent electric lights, which can now be had in a large and rapidly increasing area, and will soon be available throughout nearly the whole land. Sudden interruptions of the current would not be serious objections on roads where electricity is the motive power, for should the signal-lights go out the power would at the same time be cut off from the trains and they would be brought to a standstill. Apparently the Professor is not an automatic-stop man, but he would have it arranged to 'violently coerce' the attention of the engineman, and the passengers as well, by causing the 'explosion of several torpedoes or bombs of generous size,' should a stop-signal be unheeded and an engine run past it."

It may be seen from the reviewer's manner of quotation that he rather resents the intrusion of a psychologist into problems of railway practise, altho he acknowledges that "the mind and its phenomena should have much to do with the proper use and observance of signals." He says:

"One source of useless agitation against railway management is the eagerness of some of the popular scientists to 'butt in' on certain railway problems. . . . Of course the practical, or expert, or progressive railway man, whichever one chooses to call him, recognizes the great extent to which modern railway construction and operation depend upon scientific knowledge, and how questions are all the time shaping themselves more and more along scientific lines. Notably is this the case with the engineering and mechanical department work, but not a little in other directions also. . . .

"The man who goes in and creates, organizes, operates, and maintains a plant or business is usually not so much given to classifying, generalizing, and drawing conclusions as are some of the outsiders who are watching the thing. This is not an intimation that successful railway men do not 'plan out ahead,' conduct experiments, make observations, and strive for system—they really do more of this than the outsider who criticizes; indeed, they do practically everything which serves to bring out the facts; but with the man who does things the classifying and generalizing and the conclusions are largely matters of after-thought; they come after the result. Here is where the outside critic sees his opportunity. He has the advantage of waiting until the other fellow gets through. If called upon to assist in advance of the experience, some of these advisers might not be so full of suggestions or so ready and certain with criticisms."

A NEW DISEASE: "TENNIS ELBOW"—Nearly every form of sport, we are told by a writer in *The Hospital* (London, April 6), is liable to give rise to some special surgical lesion, generally involving some particular region, and taking the form either of a fracture of a bone or a tearing of some muscle or ligament. Of the so-called tennis elbow he goes on to say:

"In most cases there is definite tenderness on pressure . . . and acute pain is caused by any forcible and complete extension of the elbow. In some cases this pain is felt most sharply when the arm is extended and at the same time supinated [turned palm upward], as occurs when a low ball is struck in tennis. In these cases it is probable that the injury has been inflicted in the effort to take such a ball. . . . In other cases, again, the injury appears to be caused by a forcible back-handed stroke, and it is this stroke in particular which causes most pain, and may give rise to a recurrence of the symptoms after they have subsided. In these cases the forearm is extended and pronated [turned palm downward] and the extensor muscles of the arm and forearm are chiefly involved."

The trouble is probably due, in most cases, to the tearing of muscular fiber, and is not usually accompanied by swelling. It is "very intractable to treatment, and liable to recur even after prolonged rest."

"WHITE mica, or muscovite, which is a relatively rare material in leaves of great dimensions, is much in demand as a high-voltage insulator for electric currents," says *La Nature* (Paris, February 9). "Large sheets of mica may come as high as 10,000 to 60,000 francs [$2,000 to $12,000] a ton. An average price is 2,000 francs [$400] a ton for Canadian micas, which have a sort of monopoly of this industry. The deposits in this country occur in connection with the pegmatites [coarsely crystallized granites]. They have the fault of being very irregular, but there are often found, as accessory deposits, rare earths, whose normal occurrence is in the same rocks, such as tantalum, thorium, and cleveite, which contains above seventy per cent. of uranium besides a remarkable proportion of radium."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CHRISTIAN LAYMEN IMPUGNED

THE average man without an independent income has no business in the average Protestant pastorate. This declaration, occurring in an arraignment of the "Christian layman," was written by a minister who signs himself "The Gadite." The church, he says, requires the minister "to meet five-dollar conditions with one-dollar pay" and sneers when he fails. Not only that, but "these hireling wages are raised and paid under conditions that are not only humiliating to an intelligent man of great purpose and high spirit, but positively degrading and absolutely fatal to the best that is in him." Frequent articles are to be seen in the religious press upon the subject of the minister's salary, but few are accompanied with the frankness of personal confession contained in this one in *The Independent* (New York, May 16). His father, the writer asserts, ranked among the most prominent preachers of his day. Moreover:

"He established and edited a periodical of his own that was widely read at home and abroad. As an author and translator his name will be found in any complete history of American literature. He was the honored founder of a college and theological seminary, over which he presided with distinguished success for nearly a generation. He was president of the highest judicatory of the denomination to which he belonged and was chairman of its General Board of Missions. In interdenominational assemblies he took a leading part. He inspired the consensus of a Pan-Presbyterian Alliance. Ministers thronged him. Laymen commended him and sang his praises in unmeasured terms."

But, he continues, "after almost six decades of continuous active service, and pinching poverty, when my revered and honored father died he left—a good name and a butcher's bill." The "Gadite's" own case is reviewed with much detail. His entire ministry has been "of hardest necessity, chiefly a struggle for existence." His present status is put as follows:

"At forty years of age, when I am easily at my best (which is saying precious little), after twenty years of active service, during which time I have preached to some of the largest audiences in the United States, have addrest some of our greatest conventions of Christian workers (with balances always on the wrong side of my cash account), have written editorially for some of the leading religious journals in the world (all to no financial profit)—I am virtually down and out. How could it be otherwise on an average salary, in city work, of $1,000 a year?"

The interest which the layman should feel in the above recital of facts is emphasized in these words:

"These are bald, hard facts. And they are worth the notice of the modern, money-making laymanship of the Christian Church, careful, calculating, shrewd, selfish. Moreover, they distinctly suggest one of the *real* remedies for the alarming decrease of candidates for the ordained ministry. For, after all is said, the dearth of such candidates is traceable largely to one source—the absence of conditions favorable to independence of thought, speech, action. I am fully convinced there will be candidates a-plenty when a redeemed, broad-minded, conscientious laymanship, now largely engrossed with the hot pursuit and selfish accumulation of things material, with barns bursting and contracts let for larger storehouses, alters its attitude of patronizing condescension and pauperizing toleration toward the ministry of the church and returns to that ministry with a moral and financial support commensurate with what is expected of a well-bred, high-purposed, independent preacher of the Gospel, a support given, not as a pitiful charity, but as the payment of a first lien on all that that laymanship is and has."

Some of the problems that are eagerly discust at present would find their solution in a "change of heart" on the part of the layman. We read:

"There is no use beating about the bush for a revival or for a solution of the problem of candidates for the ordained ministry of the Protestant Church, or for a satisfactory answer to the question of world-wide evangelization. All these things may be found at once in an enlightened Christian conscience and a redeemed Christian purse. We may talk as we will about our prayer-meetings and our conferences and our what not, the fact remains that the hearts of our Christian laymen are locked up with their cash-boxes in the inmost recesses of their chilled steel vaults down at the Imperial Banking House of His Majesty Myself and the millennium will not come until we break that bank."

As a final confession and exhortation the writer concludes in these words:

"1. Never once in all my twenty years' ministry has the church lived up to its so-called 'temporal contract' with me. Never once. And when I say the church I refer to men whom I have distinctly in mind, who pride themselves on their 'rating,' and who would not dare to treat their other creditors as they treat their pastors. And one day four years ago I wrote this in my diary: 'It is my purpose henceforth to undertake no Christian work in which I am wholly and directly dependent on my Christian constituents for financial support.' I have kept to that, and by the grace of God I mean to keep to it to the end.

"2. For a calling I will preach the Gospel; it has been the joy and inspiration of my life. For a living I will—do something else, perhaps cobble shoes as Cary did, or make tents as Paul did.

"3. I advise young men to take up the greater ministry of Christian work, more largely, more heartily, and with deeper consecration than ever. But as to entering the ordained ministry of the Protestant Church as things stand to-day I say to young men, don't do it, until the laymanship of the church wakes up to its duty in this matter of ministerial respect and support."

PROTESTANT MISTAKES SET RIGHT

COMPLAINT is made by a Roman-Catholic organ of the current misconceptions of Catholicism entertained by people not of that faith. The most wide-spread of these false views, declares *The Intermountain Catholic* (Salt Lake), are, first, the belief that is "held and often exprest by good but misinformed Protestants," that the first allegiance of Roman Catholics is to Rome. The second error is the non-Catholic view of the infallibility of the Pope. As held by those outside the Roman-Catholic pale, these views, according to *The Intermountain Catholic*, are wide of the mark, and this journal sets to work to interpret these notions in the light of both "reason and common sense," the two instruments, it avers, "by which Catholic Christianity hopes to redeem the world." Concerning the view of Catholic allegiance to Rome we read:

"The absurdity of such a notion is equaled only by the maliciousness which prompts its being handed down from one generation to another. Its origin dates back to the time of the Reformation, when the corruption among officers of the church and the ambition of heretics caused the great apostasy. Had the error which crept into the human side of the Catholic Church at that time been expurgated by the Protestants, as it was later by the adherents of the faith, no doubt to-day the world would not be so sorely afflicted with sects and creeds and decadence in morals. But that is another story.

"The records of Catholic Americans in times of war and peace should be a sufficient refutation of the stupid charge of their owing first allegiance to Rome or the Pope. The Pope of Rome exercises no more influence upon the political rights or prerogatives of members of the Catholic Church in America than does the Sultan of Sulu. Nothing on earth could so speedily wreck the cause of God as represented by the church as any unwarranted interference by the Pope in things outside the legitimate functions of the head of the church. These functions are narrow and limited to the principles of faith and morality, tho of course in these things the decision of the Pope is final and binding upon members of the church. It must not be understood that the Pope is an

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

autocrat even in these matters, for when grave questions arise an ecumenical council is convoked and the opinions of its members are considered, for the bishops are judges of the faith as well as advisers to the head of the church. The Pope is not and never was considered as one inspired to receive from God any new revelation and promulgate it to the world. He and the ecumenical council are merely the court of last resort in matters of faith, which must be founded on the Bible. These dogmatic decisions, whether they pertain to faith or morals, are binding on the faithful. The Pope, tho infallible organ, rarely uses that prerogative. Neither the present Pope nor his predecessor has proclaimed any dogma of faith."

"Equally egregious," declares this journal, is that wide, popular belief among non-Catholics that "Catholics think the Pope can not make a mistake under any circumstances; that Catholics are afflicted with a superstition that the Pope is more than a human being and incapable of any wrong; that his attributes are godlike." On the contrary:

"This bold assumption of our Protestant friends is not warranted by the facts. The popes from Peter to Pius are presumed to have been men of excellent moral character unless their lives have proved the contrary. That a few did not display any superior morality does not in any way discredit the divine side of the church any more than a corrupt judge in America proves the entire judicial system corrupt. A careful study of the lives of the popes will show that most of them were honest, straightforward, intelligent, and moral men. But they were all men, and they were all capable of making mistakes. The infallibility of the Pope, as it is understood by Catholics and from which all the nonsense held by Protestants sprung, lies solely in the decisions reached and promulgated as the successor of the Apostles, on matters formally considered, and from which decision there can be no earthly appeal."

RECRUITING FOR THE MINISTRY

THE need of recruiting efforts for the Protestant ministry of the United States may be seen from the estimation that 6,700 young men are needed annually to fill the vacancies made by death or retirement. That number, says the Rev. Thornton B. Penfield, is barely exceeded by the total number of students now in all the Protestant seminaries of North America. "There is no question," this writer remarks in the New York *Observer* (May 16), "but that there is need of increasing greatly, from among young men of capacity and ability, the number of candidates for the Christian ministry." He goes on to review some of the special efforts initiated by Mr. John R. Mott, the leader of the Students' Volunteer Movement, and carried into effect in cooperation and in advisement with different denominational leaders. We read:

"The subject has been taken up in a series of conferences with prominent Christian leaders. Such conferences have been held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Chicago, and Toronto. They have been attended by the leading ministers, editors of religious periodicals, presidents of neighboring theological seminaries and Christian colleges. At these conferences the whole problem has been discust thoroughly. One result of these conferences has been to indicate the lines along which the Association should work. Mr. Mott has conducted similar conferences more recently at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Oxford, and Cambridge. . . . . .

"At the annual conference of the national leaders and also the various State leaders of the Student Movement, the problem has been discust and a policy adopted to guide these workers in their efforts to meet the need.

"An extensive correspondence has been carried on with the editors of the religious press, with the result that the various phases of the subject have been treated more fully and more helpfully during the past two years than during any previous period. Many of the strongest articles and editorials which have appeared on the problem are directly traceable to this correspondence.

"The best available literature has been brought to the attention of the Christian associations in the colleges, and certain documents have been widely circulated.

"The claims of the Christian ministry have been presented at each of the seven annual Student Association conferences by some of the ablest ministers of the day. In this way each year over two thousand educated young men have been brought face to face with the needs and opportunities of this calling. The addresses on the subject have been followed up by informal discussions and by much helpful personal work.

"The plan of holding a conference on the ministry in certain large universities has been recently put into operation. Successful gatherings of this kind have been held at the University of Michigan, the University of Illinois, the University of Rochester, and Vanderbilt University."

CAUSE OF GERMAN HERESY CASES

THE Protestant Church in the land of Luther seems never to be happy without the excitement of a special "case" that arouses a vigorous contention throughout the country. These "cases" are practically all varieties of one kind of trouble. The liberal teachings of some pastor or professor will be found to be diametrically antagonistic to the official confessions of the church, and the church authorities are compelled to take disciplinary measures. In fact, they are virtually without exception, but with local differences, reproductions of the Crapsey case. The conservative *Alte Glaube*, of Leipsic, in commenting on the never-ending recurrence of these troubles in the state churches, says in substance:

In the nature of the case these troubles will and must occur as long as the university theological professors are appointed by the state, and only on account of their learning and scientific attainments, and not because they are in harmony with the teachings of the church for which they are to train the coming generations of preachers and pastors. These troubles are the necessary consequences of a policy which appoints radical teachers to the university faculties, and then will not permit those who have appropriated the teachings of these men to preach in the pulpits, because these teachings are antagonistic to the official confessions of the church. The theological professors are permitted to be heterodox and are not molested, but their students are not permitted to teach these heterodoxies in the pulpits of the churches which both they and their professors have been called to serve. The only cure for the evil is to appoint men to the university chairs who are in harmony with the faith of the church at large.

The *Chronik der Christlichen Welt*, of Tübingen, recently reviewed nearly fifty "cases" which had occurred in the different state churches during the past dozen years. We glean the following particulars from this paper:

The latest and most discust is that of Professor César, called to a prominent pulpit in Dortmund, but repeatedly rejected by the consistory, because upon examination it appeared that on the divinity of Christ and other fundamentals he was thoroughly radical. From the *Chronik* report it appears that in the majority of cases the conservative side wins, because as a rule the church consistories are in the hands of the more conservative men. This is, however, not always the case. In the Fischer case in Berlin, where the christology of the pastor was also in conflict with the confessions of the church, the liberal pastor was permitted to retain his pulpit. Practically the same issue appeared in the Mauritz case in Bremen, where this ultraliberal had for years refused to use the Trinitarian formula in baptism, and the question of the Christian baptism of several hundreds of children became a leading issue. Finally, the "Senate" of the city—in other words, the political governing body—declared that this baptism, not administered in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, was "invalid," and Pastor Mauritz now uses the traditional formula—an interesting illustration of the blessings of a union of state and church and of the latitude of a liberal theological protagonist. Harnack, too, it will be remembered, was permitted to take Neander's chair in the University of Berlin some years ago, only through the personal intervention of the Kaiser, who as "summus episcopus" of the Protestant Church of Prussia, overruled the practically unanimous protest of the Upper Consistory

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

against the appointment of the brilliant but unorthodox savant. A further case of recent date is that of Pastor Römer, in Remscheid, who in a trial sermon cast doubt on the virgin birth of Christ, and declared that the divinity of Christ was a product of the same spirit that led to the deification of emperors and mythical heroes. Altho elected twice, Römer was not permitted to accept the pastorate at Remscheid. In several cases men have been deposed from congregations which they have served for a long time. This was the case with Pastor Weingart, of Osnabrück, who several years ago was deposed by the church authorities, on account of heretical teachings on the subject of the Lord's Supper. Sometimes a "case" of this sort is caused by the political activity of a pastor, like the Korell trouble in Koenigstädten. Korell, when defeated for the Reichstag, advised his followers to vote for the Social Democrats. In his case the Consistory was satisfied with giving a reprimand. No theological professor has been deposed for heretical teachings for many years, tho not a few have been the objects of decided denunciations, as, for example, Professors Grafe and Meinhold, of Bonn, and more recently Professor Weinel, of Jena. But in more than one case have so-called "punitive professors" been appointed by the state to membership in liberal faculties against the wishes of the latter and for the express purpose of counteracting their neological teachings. The most noted of recent appointments of this kind is probably Professor Koenig, in Bonn, who was called from the most orthodox faculty in Germany, that of Rostock.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "NEUROTIC" THEORY OF CHRIST'S HEALING

NEUROTICISM is the latest explanation of Bible miracles of curing sick persons. It is often alleged by critics of the New Testament that unless historical authenticity be attributed to the wonderful and so-called supernatural part of the narrative the whole of the Gospel story must turn to mist and melt away in the fierce light of truth. And at least with regard to the miracles of healing related by the four evangelists those among these critics who have been styled destructive think that they have come upon a series of actual events, which, however, are rationally, even rationalistically, explicable. Professor Gardner says in the "Encyclopædia Biblica" that "the healing ministry, judged by critical tests, stands on as firm historical ground as the best accredited parts of the teaching," and Prof. Adolph Harnack writes of the Bible in general in "Das Wesen des Christentums" ("What is Christianity?"): "That the earth in its course stood still; that the she-ass spoke; that a storm was quieted by a word, we do not believe, and we shall never again believe; but that the lame walked, the blind saw, and the deaf heard will not be so summarily dismissed as an illusion." But all is to be rationally and naturally explained. The miracles of healing were merely "acts of faith-healing on a mighty scale," we are told, and Prof. Estlin Carpenter in his "First Three Gospels" says, "The real force which worked the patient's cure dwelt in his own mind; the power of Jesus lay in the potency of his personality to evoke this force."

R. J. Ryle, M.A., M.D., writing in *The Hibbert Journal* (London), styles this view of the question the "neurotic" theory, and starts out to dispute its soundness, taking as his text the further statement made by the "Encyclopædia Biblica" that "it is quite permissible for us to regard as historical only those [cures] of the class which even at this day physicians are able to effect by psychical means." But Mr. Ryle replies that it is quite impossible to think that all the cures could have been of such a class. He says:

"Let us suppose that a medical reader were asked to cast his eye over the Gospel of St. Mark, and to notice any details in that Gospel which might be taken to throw light upon the question as to what the acts of healing were. Let us further suppose that such a reader is justified in assuming an amount of historical foundation in the stories of the miracles of healing which is at least not wholly incomparable with that which is supposed to belong to the best accredited parts of the teaching.

"At the outset such a reader could not fail to be struck by one remarkable fact, namely, that if the record is worth anything as history, these works of healing represent, not merely occasional occurrences, or sporadic and isolated instances, but a continuous and habitual activity. Whether we draw our conclusions from the course of the narrative itself, or whether we accept it as a fair inference from the impressions which the contemporaries of Jesus formed about him, we can not well admit that he healed the sick without also admitting that this healing was but a part of the ordinary routine work which he felt himself called upon to do. But if this is admitted, then we can not for a moment suppose that the cures were one and all cases of faith-healing. It is impossible to imagine that clinical material (to borrow a convenient medical phrase) of this particular kind was scattered up and down Palestine in such abundance, to the exclusion of diseases of more ordinary types. We can not believe that not only the examples of healing which are individually described, but also that large numbers alluded to as 'laid in the market-place,' or referred to elsewhere as more or less numerous, were every one of them instances of the not very large group of diseases which admits of cure by 'powerful impressions.'"

Suppose some of the cases, even all the first cases of sickness healed, were cases of a neurotic character, the promiscuous heaps of sick people who were brought and laid before Jesus must have included many who were not nervous patients. As Dr. Ryle says:

"Shall we suppose that Jesus did effect some striking cures by 'moral therapeutics'? If that were so, rumor of these mighty works would quickly spread, and, as a direct consequence, every sort of sufferer from every sort of disease would seek his aid. And more especially there would be among them all those who suffered from ailments of a chronic or incurable character. But then quickly enough would follow the discovery that the powers of healing were available not for all, but only for a small and limited group of disorders; for in any casual collection of sick people, tho there might be perhaps here one and here another suitable patient for a faith-healing exhibition, the majority would be unsuitable. What, then, of the failures?"

Dr. Ryle cites cases cured by Christ which could not possibly have been effected by moral therapeutics. It is those of the paralyzed related by St. Mark. Of these cases we read as follows:

"Were they cases of what is called hysterical paralysis or functional paraplegia, or were they cases of paralysis dependent upon structural disease of the spinal cord or other part of the motor nerve system?

"In the first place, we may note that whereas hysterical loss of power to move, or functional paraplegia, is comparatively rare, genuine paralysis from structural disease or injury is a common disorder. . . . In a case of true paralysis resulting either from tubercular disease of the spine or from some serious injury, or from inflammatory or atrophic changes in the cord, we have to deal with a pathology which entirely removes these cases from those which faith-healers cure. When the delicate and complicated structure of nerve-cells and nerve-fibers is gone, and its place taken by mere scar tissue and inflammatory material, it is as absurd to suppose that an emotional shock could restore normal physiological function as it would be to suppose that an inspiring thought could add to a man's weight or height."

This writer cites other cases of diseases healed by the words of Jesus and comes to the conclusion that the neurotic theory is absurd because it is inadequate. He declares, in the following words, that the whole miraculous narrative of the Gospels must stand or fall together from a historical standpoint:

"If the dropsy which was cured was real dropsy, and the withered arm a real withered arm; if the blind old men were not the subjects of hysteria, and the sick folk who were laid in the streets were not all neurotics, then we can no longer accept the works of healing as historical and reject the so-called cosmical miracles. One who could rejuvenate at a word a strand of atrophied nerve might bring about the wasting of a fig-tree in a moment; and it would be rash to say that he might not command the winds and the waves, or raise the dead to life."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

WRONG CONTEMPORARY TASTE IN ART

THE director who tries to pick from the flood of present-day art the paintings that the coming centuries will call classic must have a ken far transcending that of the critics of any former time. It is Mr. Carnegie who has laid out this exacting program for the director of his institute in Pittsburg, and it is Mr. Louis R. Ehrich who tells Mr. Carnegie his idea is impossible. Mr. Carnegie holds that "the gallery is for the masses of the people primarily, not for the educated few," and that it were wiser for the Art Department to "confine itself to the acquisition of such modern pictures as are thought likely to become 'old masters' with time." To Mr. Ehrich, who utters his protest in *The American Art News* (New York, May 11), it seems just as reasonable for a librarian to decline to purchase the works of Homer, Vergil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, and to acquire modern authors likely to become classic. By following the taste of the masses such a library would, then, consist largely of fiction. A man who buys modern pictures with the expectation of their eventually becoming "old masters," says Mr. Ehrich, "has accepted a task which might well affright any one acquainted with art history." He continues:

LOUIS R. EHRICH,
Who attacks the policy of the Carnegie Institute in buying modern pictures to the exclusion of old masters.

"Few things are more fallacious than contemporary art judgment, and the museum which confines itself to buying the art which appeals to the taste of the day will in the course of time become an art-morgue, in which will be exposed a collection of dead reputations and of offensive art cadavers.

"I know of some houses in this very city which are filled with German pictures which were in most popular vogue when they were purchased, forty or fifty years ago. To-day no one honors them even with a second glance, and if put to public sale they would hardly bring the price of the frames. Take even the carefully selected and costly pictures, gathered only a few years ago, in the Catherine Wolfe collection in the Metropolitan Museum. How very many of those pictures have already lost their appeal to our changed and more highly developed art taste!

"As illustrative further of the danger of trusting to contemporaneous judgment, let me cite a few historical facts: When the Caraccis were in their glory, at the end of the sixteenth century, many contemporaries believed that they excelled the great artists who had made the first half of that century illustrious. To-day the Bolognese school is placed at the bottom of the great Italian schools of art. In the seventeenth century the artificial, ivory-finished paintings of Van der Werff were judged superior to the art miracles of Rembrandt. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the art of the French Academicians, whose names are almost forgotten, was preferred to the priceless canvases of Watteau. In the middle of that century Raphael Mengs was acclaimed as fully the equal of the greatest painters who had ever lived, and when the century was closing David not only dominated the whole French school, but was believed to be securely enthroned as one of the undoubted masters of art. How time has falsified those extravagant contemporaneous estimates!

"But it is not necessary to go so far back in order to appreciate the misjudgments of contemporary taste. Twenty-five to thirty-five years ago we all thought that Verboeckhoven, Meyer von Bremen, Gérôme, Meissonier, Defregger, Bouguereau, etc., were worthy to be classed with the world's greatest artists. How unsympathetic and how pitiful would now be the condition of a museum which had made generous purchases of that class of art! And of the artists in vogue to-day for whom eager bidders are paying fabulous prices, I feel confident that I could cite name after name which twenty-five years hence will have equally lost all attractiveness and public approval."

Few even among serious art students, declares Mr. Ehrich, sufficiently appreciate how merciless and how thorough has been, through the centuries, the process of selection which has determined the survival of those who are now deemed fit to be classed among the recognized "old masters." Some hint of the sifting process may be gained from the following:

"In the six centuries from the dawn of the Renaissance, in the thirteenth century, to the beginning of the nineteenth century, we find that the number of painters who achieved sufficient recognition to have their names chronicled in the history of art only aggregate about ten thousand. And of these the great Louvre Museum, which seems an endless storehouse of classic art, has fewer than five hundred and fifty (less than five and one-half per cent.) represented on its interminable walls."

The great purpose of a museum, Mr. Ehrich asserts, should be "to put before the people the highest and best standards of art—standards which shall educate public taste so that it may learn to discriminate between the good and the bad, between the enduring and the fleetingly popular forms of art." It should appeal not only to the people in general, he thinks, but perform a mission "in offering the highest standards to the living artist and to the impressionable students of art." For this the "old masters" are best. As he remarks:

"The verdict of those who have devoted their lives to the training of their esthetic and critical faculties is in unanimity that these art standards are best found in those paintings which have stood the test of centuries and which in recognition are called 'old masters.' And I do not hesitate to affirm that those who have refined their taste and their discernment by a long and conscientious study of the old schools of art are most likely to possess the ability to recognize the examples of modern art which will stand the critical touchstone of time. . . . . .

"The ideal museum, in my judgment, is the National Gallery, of London, which devotes itself to the collection of the best examples of old masters and of home masters. And the collection here of American art is further justified by its present character and quality. I sincerely believe that the torch of art which was brandished aloft in Italy in the fifteenth century, by Italy and Germany in the sixteenth, by the Netherlands and Spain in the seventeenth, by France and England in the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, is now flaming in the hands of the painters of our own country, and that the twentieth century will be made glorious by the achievements of American art."

SPIRITISTIC LITERARY CRITICISM—Carducci, the late Italian poet, was noted for his irascibility. One of his pet aversions, it is also said, was his fellow poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio. These facts are taken by the literary expert of the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* as an adequate explanation of an extraordinary account of a spiritualistic séance, recently received from Rome, at which a table "hurled itself at the poet, D'Annunzio, and pursued him round the room." Says the journal above mentioned:

"It seems reasonably clear that D'Annunzio's rival poet, Carducci, who died a month or two before, is responsible for this hostile demonstration from the spirit-world. Carducci was wont to express his opinions in the same fashion while still in the flesh. But it bodes ill for D'Annunzio when Eleanore Duse, who also has it in for him, crosses the bar and joins forces with the author

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the 'Hymn to Satan.' The two will probably get together and precipitate a grand piano upon poor Gabriele, or one of the wardrobes in which he keeps his ninety-nine pairs of trousers and gross of neckties.

"The report from Rome says that after the obstreperous table had been calmed somewhat, it still persisted in rapping out most uncomplimentary opinions of D'Annunzio's literary work. If this part of the account is correct, there is hope of good from the strange phenomenon. If some of our authors should provide themselves with similar tables, which would begin knocking as soon as they begin writing in their customary vein, it might improve their literary output.

"This optimistic possibility, however, is not likely to be realized, and the new force is apt to work much mischief before it is finally harnessed in the service of man. Some day the cable may flash the news that Alfred Austin has had his brains trampled out by a billiard-table, or that Swinburne has been hurled into the Thames by an infuriated hat-rack."

"THE MIKADO" BARRED

SHALL the gaiety of nations give place to sober faces for fear of international ill-feeling? That is what the English people are asking, since the Lord Chamberlain's withdrawal of the license permitting the public presentation of the old Gilbert and Sullivan opera "The Mikado." A Member of Parliament asked the representative of the Foreign Secretary whether any complaints had been received from Japan protesting against the playing of "The Mikado." The answer was in the negative. Another suggested that "Hamlet" be suppress because a king of Denmark, a friendly power, was represented in it as a murderer. *The Daily Chronicle* thus interprets the Lord Chamberlain's action:

"The natural inference, in view of the forthcoming visit to England of Prince Fushimi, is that the susceptibilities of Japan would be best consulted if the famous opera were for certain reasons not presented, at any rate, for a time—hence the interdict.

"'The Mikado,' which was licensed over twenty years ago, was first produced at the Savoy Theatre in 1885. It has since been played on countless occasions, not only at home, but in Germany, and also in Japan itself, where as a concession to national sentiment its title was changed to that of 'A Gentleman of Japan.'"

"THE MIKADO SUPPRESSED IN GREAT BRITAIN" BY THE LORD OF THE BACK AND BLUE PENCIL STAIRS
SAVOY GILBERT AND SULLIVAN REVIVAL
"HERE'S A HOW BE DO"

JOHN BULL—"Bless my bloomin' h'eyes, but it won't stay suppressed." —Doyle in the Philadelphia *Press*.

Considerable interest on both sides of the water is evinced by this unusual proceeding. The Washington *Times*, in approving the action of the English censor, is accused by a writer of a lack of a sense of humor. This writer continues:

"I hope no one ever took the grand old 'Mikado' as a slur or even a travesty on the Japanese.

"As you say, little was known of Japan [in 1885], and as little by W. S. Gilbert as by any other Englishman. The characters whom *Ko-Ko* is going to decapitate and the *Mikado* immerse in boiling oil and melting lead were the objectionable characters in England itself in 1885, as were *Ko-Ko* and the others, introduced as Japanese for picturesqueness and freedom of humor.

"Many are the Japs I know who have enjoyed 'The Mikado' fully. The fault seems to lie with a 'prosy, dull, society sinner' of a British functionary who is wanting in a sense of humor, and his mandate is not to be upheld. Give us more such solid frivolities as 'The Mikado.' Long live 'The Mikado'!"

The reply of the Washington paper recalls the position taken by Miss Agnes Repplier on the subject of international literary courtesies. In commenting upon an American work of foreign travel which treated in a humorous vein the whole story of Joan of Arc, she asked what opinion Americans would form of a Frenchman who should come to America and go into fits of laughter over the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. *The Times* has this to say:

"But high regard for the operetta doesn't blind us to the fact that there is in it something that naturally hurts the pride of the Japanese, especially those of rank. The Mikado, or even a mikado, is a personage of considerable sanctity in the Empire, and his cultured subjects especially do not like to see him lampooned. There would be a somewhat similar feeling on our part if some foreign comic-opera librettist should seize upon Abraham Lincoln and make him a silly buffoon, indulging in songs and dances. It is essential to get at the true point of view before denouncing the Japanese diplomats as oversensitive."

ADVENTURES OF DRAMATIC INVADERS

AFTER winning golden opinions for two weeks from the London press and public, for their Shakespearian performances, Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe, now playing in London for the first time, were treated to the English pastime of "booing." The audience, or a part of it, are reported by the daily press to have "resented the realistic portrayal of Henry VIII. in Charles Major's play "'When Knighthood Was in Flower.'" As the dispatch has it:

"King Henry appears in the last act as a jovial but undignified monarch. The part was only slightly exaggerated from the historcial tradition, but the 'gallery gods' did not know that, and manifested some disapproval during the act. After the curtain went down the two visiting stars were called out and 'booed' lustily by the gallery, while the better part of the audience applauded."

London audiences frequently treat their greatest favorites in this manner when they are displeased with the play or the players, but it is not often that this treatment is offered visitors. The hearty appreciation that the English critics have exprest for the performances of the American co-stars is a gracious example of international courtesy.

Up to the present the papers arriving from the other side inform us of the effect produced by the performances of "The Sunken Bell," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," and the luckless "When Knighthood Was in Flower." "The Sunken Bell" did not prove popular as a play, nor did the performers arouse much enthusiasm, tho they were given "a hearty, serious, genuine English welcome." Critical opinion was largely held in abeyance. English fairness exprest itself in this way in *The Daily Chronicle* (London):

"As it proved, one may say frankly that neither Mr. Sothern nor Miss Marlowe is a supremely great or faultless artist. As will be seen, there were inequalities, little failings. But in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

main, last night's performance was a revelation of what good and sincere and competent poetic acting America can produce, what real beauty and delicacy of taste of production, what quite remarkable powers of speaking English as it should be spoken.

"Never once throughout the whole evening did one hear in a principal part a trace of Yankee twang or drawl or vulgarity of speech. As a matter of fact the verse of Mr. Meltzer's translation of Hauptmann's beautiful German fairy-play, 'The Sunken Bell,' was spoken with a precision, a roundness, and crispness that would put many English actors to shame. It is to be doubted, indeed, if one did not hear purer English at the Waldorf last night than one does in the majority of West-End theaters—the English that went over to America in the *Mayflower*, and has curiously stayed there."

After the performance of "As You Like It," Mr. E. A. Baughan, critic of *The Daily News*, declared that "the performance was far nearer to the spirit of Shakespeare than is usually the case on the London stage." "Our own productions of Shakespeare," he declared, "have become so boisterous, so overweighted with decoration, and so slovenly in speech, that one is perhaps inclined to overpraise any representation which is informed by restraint, intelligence, and respect for Shakespeare's text." After the production of "Twelfth Night," *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* declared the "American treatment of Shakespeare" to be "delightful." In addition it said:

"They give him dignity without dulness, reticence without austerity, fun without buffoonery. Beauty is the keynote of the treatment—simplicity and beauty. Nothing more effective than the third scene of the second act, the Duke's Palace, could be desired. The enchanting loveliness of the poet's verse is enhanced by the charm of sweet music, of simple but elegant adornment—more than all, by the sincere and human acting. When *Orsino Duke of Illyria*, tells of his love for *Olivia*, *Viola*, sitting beside him, glances up at him with a world of love in her eyes. As the searching music of *Feste's* song—it is not the music to which we are accustomed, but it is very haunting and very lovely—as this music thrills her, as it thrills us, her head droops, there is a world of sadness in the gentle and unaffected grief of it; this is Shakespeare, the divine poet who inspires his interpreters and enthralls his audience. *Viola* is Miss Julia Marlowe. Miss Marlowe is a *Viola*, all woman."

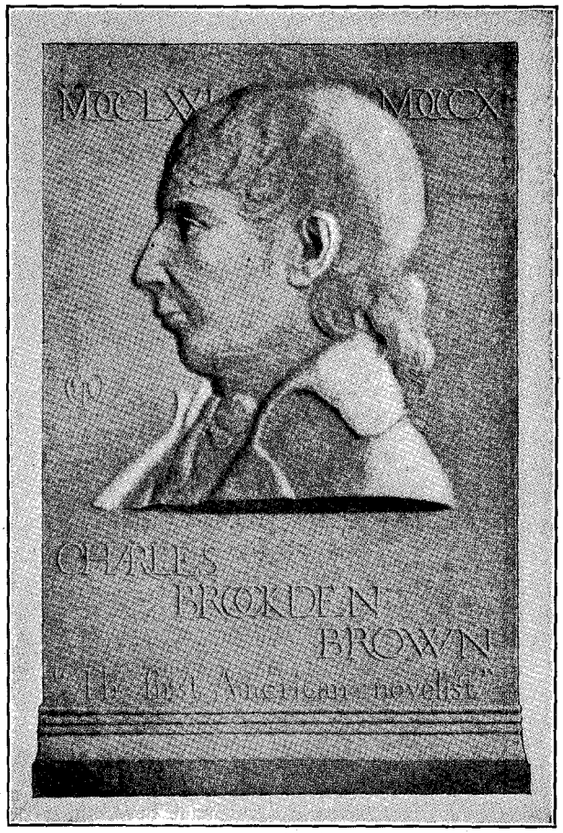
Coincident with this visit of the American players to London was the journey made by Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree to Berlin. He took with him an English company and the elaborate scenic equipments for which his productions of Shakespeare have become famous. The German critics did not receive the efforts of the English visitors with favor. Germany having "annexed" Shakespeare, her spokesmen seemed to resent certain liberties taken by Shakespeare's countryman. German actors, they declared, had nothing to learn from Mr. Tree. "Heaven preserve them from doing so!" fervently exclaimed one critic. The Germans complained that Mr. Tree dragged Shakespeare "down to the level of a circus-pantomime"; that he declaimed the lines according to the old traditions of the Comédie Française while the Germans have "modernized everything" and speak the blank verse like prose. They furthermore did not like "the English way of conceiving things as reflected in the manner in which the English grasp the meaning of their great poet."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* accuses the German critics of showing "parochialism, not to say chauvinism, in most of their comments." These critics, he avers, "labor under the disadvantage of a profound ignorance of English, and they are also for the most part untraveled men, and, therefore, unable to compare the performances of foreign artists with anything except their home-bred theater." *The Times* thinks it is quite beside the mark to say that Mr. Tree went to Berlin as "the profest exponent of contemporary English histrionic art and even of modern English conceptions of Shakespeare." Mr. Tree went as Mr. Tree. It adds this further comment:

"The English stage has had, and may still have, many entirely different conceptions to present to foreign actors, critics, and audiences, but on the whole it would for many reasons perhaps be better that if the subject interests them they should in future come and see English acting on English boards and amid English surroundings."

THE FIRST AMERICAN "THRILLERS"

THE first American novelist—"the first writer of whatever kind who had the daring to make literature his sole pursuit"—was Charles Brockden Brown. He was rewarded, we are told, by popular appreciation, and tho "he lived . . . a hurried, fitful, and brief life," he did not starve at the end. His novels, says Mr. Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer in *The Journal of American History*



CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN,
From the bronze bas-relief by Dr. Tait McKenzie, of Philadelphia for the Franklin Inn Club.

The first American novelist. He sought "to wind up the reader's passions to the highest pitch and to make the catastrophe in the highest degree unexpected and momentous."

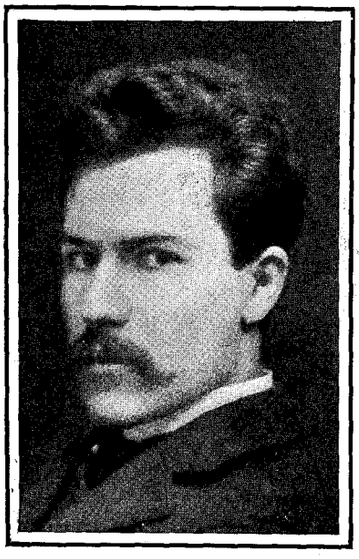
(New Haven, Vol. I., No. 2), "considered in the light of the time in which they were written," will be "accounted to have a great deal of value in spite of crudities and imperfections." Taking their inspiration from the stories of Horace Walpole and Mrs. Radcliffe, they transformed the Quaker city of Philadelphia, where their scenes were laid, into a Bagdad of the East, and furnished their readers with more thrills to the page than the "Mysteries of Udolpho" or the "Castle of Otranto." Born in Philadelphia in 1771, Brown published his first novel, "Wieland," in 1798. It "met with instant popularity," and the novelist started in on a course that outdoes the achievements of the most prolific of modern popular writers. Says Mr. Oberholtzer:

"He had five novels in progress at the same time. Such literary activity had not been seen before in America. Some were being written while others were printing; some were just begun while others were nearing completion. 'Ormond,' which closely followed 'Wieland,' was less successful, but 'Arthur Mervyn,' the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

yellow-fever story, which appeared in two parts, was a sweeping popular triumph. The first part of this work was published in Philadephia with the printer Maxwell. The manuscript was delivered as fast as it was written, and before Brown had yet determined his plot. . . . Brown's quill was busy from eight in the morning until eleven at night, and if he remembered the names of his characters in his various novels as each progressed under his hand and he moved from one to another, it was a fortunate circumstance.

"'Edgar Huntley,' his somnambulistic story, followed 'Arthur Mervyn.' Then came 'Clara Howard.' Here are five works of fiction, all of which appeared inside of three years; three were issued in one year. All were written before their author was yet thirty. With a sixth story, 'Jane Talbot,' which was published in London in 1804, appearing soon afterward in Philadelphia, Brown's career as a writer of fiction ends. Upon these six works his title to literary reputation rests."



PROF. VLADIMIR G. SIMKHOVITCH,
Who thinks the Russian schools should cease to be "an annex to the police department" and an institution to limit the spread of knowledge.

These books, observes Mr. Oberholtzer, are the work of a writer of unbridled imagination. "In a few pages there are exciting incidents enough to serve a novelist of this day for an entire volume. Lust, intrigue, and multiplied mystery testify to a fancy as fecund as that of the Sultana who saved her head by relating the tales of the thousand and one nights in Arabia." The reader who craves "thrills" has the word of the present writer as to what he will find in Brown's forgotten novels. Thus:

"Marvelous houses with winding stairways and dark basements, dead men who come to life in closets, lights that strangely disappear, treasure found and lost, with much seduction, suicide, and murder, make up a record which contains suggestions for a generation of story-writers. The reader is carried headlong from one startling situation to another until he is mentally fagged. . . . . .

"'Wieland' errs principally through the devices employed to create the tissue of mystery of which the tale consists. Two ideas are utilized, the principle of 'self-combustion' by which the elder *Wieland*, the German mystic who has a temple of prayer somewhere on the banks of the Wissahickon or Schuylkill, is consumed; and ventriloquism, an art then new, by which a man for no sufficient motive induces the younger *Wieland* to murder his wife and children.

"The great defect of 'Arthur Mervyn,' on the other hand, is the introduction of episodes that are forgotten by the author in the later development of his plot. In the end he has two interesting heroines whose fate remains to be explained. They are suddenly abandoned for a third. It is plain that the author changed his plans again and again as his work progressed under his hand. These faults arose from the fact that the printer literally stood at his shoulder while he wrote, after 'Wieland' had whetted the public taste for his stories, and the manuscript could not be revised. Such speed was fatal to art, as it was to Brown himself.

"The facts remain that 'Wieland' is an absorbing tale of mystery, while 'Arthur Mervyn' is more—it is in its first part a historical document ranking with Dr. Rush's and Mathew Carey's writings as a truthful delineation of the peculiar horrors of the yellow-fever plague of 1793 in Philadelphia. Of his description of the scene between *Welbeck* and *Mervyn*, when the latter burns up $20,000 in notes, Brown subsequently wrote to his brother that 'to excite and baffle curiosity without shocking belief is the end to be contemplated. I have endeavored to wind up the reader's passions to the highest pitch and to make the catastrophe in the highest degree unexpected and momentous.' This, in short, was the guiding principle of Brown's life as a novel-writer."

RUSSIA'S LACK OF COMMON SCHOOLS

OVER seven million children in Russia are without school accommodations. The Government will see that this number decreases, says Prof. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, of Columbia University, but what is even more important is that the schools already existing should cease to be "an annex of the police department," "an institution intended for the spread of some knowledge, 'but no more.'" The writer is hopeful that such an evolution will be among the fruits of the future, tho, he thinks, it must go "hand in hand with the disintegration of the *ancien régime*." The Government has noticed that the number of literate recruits to the army increases out of proportion to the number of schoolboys, and is worried over what it calls "secret education." It is, then, says Professor Simkhovitch, forced "to increase the number of schools, seeing to it that the pupils do not get too much of worldly knowledge and that they be educated in the dogmas of the church and in fear of superiors and the autocratic bureaucracy."

In 1828 a Russian official reporting on the status of education stated that practically elementary education did not exist in Russia. In 1861 the Government appointed a commission to work out an effective system, and in 1880 it was put on a solid basis. The writer, in *The Educational Review* (New York, May), has these words to say of its character:

"It is not quite possible to compare the primary education in Russia with that in other countries. The reason is that what is regarded in Western Europe as primary education is classed to a considerable extent as secondary education in Russia. With some exceptions the Russian public schools are ungraded schools with a three-year course, but since education is not compulsory, but 10 per cent. instead of 33.3 per cent. graduate from the schools every year, and about 23 per cent. leave the schools without graduating. During the reigns of Alexander III. and the present reigning Czar, Nicholas II., progress has been made, but we regret to state that the support given by the Government to the spread of public education was, and still is, a half-hearted one. The Russian Government regards education as a necessary evil; Russia's natural resources and industries can not be developed without public education, and without their development Russia could not bear the heavy burdens connected with a modern military organization. But a good public education of the masses of the people threatens the absolutistic régime. And Emperor Alexander III. was very far from taking chances in matters touching the prerogatives of autocracy. Nicholas II.'s attitude toward real free and unhampered education does not differ substantially from that of the late monarch. The attitude of the Government during the last three decades was to allow the people to learn how to read and write, and get acquainted with the four fundamental operations of arithmetic, but not more."

The amount of general education that the Russian elementary school gave seemed to the Government too much for the Russian peasant, says Professor Simkhovitch, "and in the reign of the present Emperor a special effort has been made to transform the elementary school into an elementary professional school where special stress is laid on gardening, agriculture, carpentry, silk industry, etc." In spite of protests from the landed proprietors, who saw that general elementary instruction was thus injured, professional training had in 1898 been introduced into 38.5 per cent. of the whole number of schools of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and 15.7 per cent. of all the parochial schools. This crowding of subjects into schools of such young pupils results in their learning all so badly that they "but too often forget in a few years after leaving school even how to read and write." It is shown by the present writer that while the United States has 23 per cent. of the entire population in school, Germany 19, England 16, and France 15 per cent., Russia has but 3.3 per cent. of her people engaged in school studies.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyrighted by J. E. Purdy, Boston, 1905.

EDWIN ASA DIX. BURTON J. HENDRICK. IAN MACLAREN. MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR. LUCY MEACHAM THRUSTON. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Allen, W. H. Efficient Democracy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Barber, Edwin Atlee, A.M., Ph.D. Tin Enamelled Pottery. Frontispiece. Illustrated. pp. 51. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

Bronte, Emily. Wuthering Heights. 8vo, pp. xiv–354. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

As the first volume in what the publishers call the Large Print Library, Emily Brontë's masterpiece should have a justifying reception from the public. The type is not only large, but clear; the paper is of good quality and the binding excellent for durability. Other volumes in the Large Print Library already in preparation are Charles Reade's "Love Me Little, Love Me Long" and "It Is Never Too Late to Mend."

Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. 1895–1902. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. 1118 and 2410. Pittsburg: Carnegie Library.

Cooke, George Willis. The Bibliography of James Russell Lowell. 8vo, pp. x–208. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

Mr. Cooke's bibliography of Lowell follows Miss Browne's bibliography of Hawthorne, and is a notable piece of work. Probably Mr. Cooke would not be rash enough to claim completeness for it, that being an achievement which, perhaps, no compiler that ever lived has yet reached with a bibliography. But it certainly looks complete and, knowing Mr. Cooke's unrelenting industry in these matters, we may assume that he has gathered all that any one could find by going over the ground "with a fine-tooth comb." His volume is printed on all-rag paper which was especially made for it, the leaves being entirely uncut and the print being confined to one side of each leaf with the alternate page left blank for use in adding notes or comments. Only 530 numbered copies are issued, the type being distributed.

Concrete Country Residences. Sq. folio, pp. 94. Profusely illustrated. New York: The Atlas Portland Cement Co.

In this volume one may realize, as perhaps nowhere else, the extent to which concrete in late years has been made use of in the construction of houses, some of which may properly be called stately monuments of that method in construction. Several palatial residences on the Jersey coast and many private houses, more modest, are shown.

Dedder, Henry C. A Short History of the Baptists. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 431. Philadelphia. American Baptist Publication Society. $1.50 net.

Dix, Edwin Asa. Prophet's Landing. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Dix has given us an interesting and intensely human picture of New-England life. It will compare well with his former stories upon this, his favorite subject. The central theme of the book is the revolutionary effect wrought in a community of Puritan traditions by the introduction of modern business methods, which are at war with the simple ideals handed down for generations in Prophet's Landing. *Joel Harney,* the principal character in the drama, is a type of those strong men meant by nature to dominate their fellows and to take the lead in all enterprises affecting the general weal. He has inherited from his honest old father the principal business concern of the village, and, being a man of natural intelligence, he resolves upon radical improvements and new methods. These give something like a shock to his staid neighbors. *Harney's* masterful personality soon makes itself felt in the little community, and as all progress is at the cost of human sacrifice, it is not long before Harney's neighbors begin to go to the wall. Among these is his oldest friend, who, as the result of sharp competition, finds himself ruined, and seeks a premature death.

An almost epic figure in this interesting drama, is the *Prophet* who rises in the path of the formidable village magnate and fearlessly denounces the "modern" business methods which have wrought such havoc in the hitherto peaceful community. In the "Prophet," the author has introduced an interesting piece of New-England folk-lore.

The characters in this wholesome novel are strongly drawn. A simple tho powerful love-story traverses it, and there are interesting descriptions of New-England life.

Doyle, J. A. English Colonies in America. Vol. IV., The Middle Colonies. 8vo, pp. xvi–447. Vol. V., The Colonies under the House of Hanover. pp. xvi–497. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50 per vol.

Many years have elapsed since Mr. Doyle's third volume was issued. Readers have often wondered why the succeeding ones were so long delayed. The two which now, after this interval, make their appearance simultaneously, complete the work as originally planned. The story of all the English colonies in America has thus been told, the three previous volumes having related to Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and New England.

Mr. Doyle is a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, is sixty-three years old, and appears not to have published any other books. The comprehensiveness and minute accuracy of his work could have been acquired only by lifelong devotion to research and the most painstaking work in constructive writing. When his first volume appeared, readers were universally imprest by his extraordinary familiarity with details and by the breadth of his vision. Nothing had been produced in this country which in any way resembled them, nor have any studies of colonial life quite so satisfactory been undertaken since. Mr. Doyle has had the advantage of contemplation from a distant point. The natural sympathies of an Englishman with the subject, combined with taste and even genius for historical inquiry, have contributed a further factor to his equipment.

A considerable part of Volume IV. is devoted to the Dutch domination in New York and the wresting of control from the Dutch by England. Mr. Doyle's account of this seizure—one of the most important events in modern history—must in the main be accepted as satisfactory. He makes it clear enough that Dutch control had long been doomed to extinction. Its fatal defects were several. New Amsterdam was not a natural—nor was it a national—colony. Its government consisted of little more than the management of a large trading-house. Its system of patroonships fatally checked permanent settlements and profitable agricultural industries. After nearly fifty years of existence, it had failed to produce anything like "the solid and effective progress with which New England stretched her robust grasp over the wilderness." Mr. Doyle holds that no real wrong was done to the Dutch as a nation, the blow falling merely upon the trading company. At the same time, in a narrow and strict sense, the seizure was "beyond doubt an unrighteous outrage." One inestimable debt must ever be acknowledged to Dutch rule in New Netherland—the debt for the treaty which they made with the Iroquois and which, as handed on to the English, continued to be faithfully preserved by the Indians. A notable factor was thus contributed to England's success in that war with France which historians now realize to have been of far greater consequence to the future civilization of North America than the Revolution itself.

In Volume V. Mr. Doyle has an interesting chapter on colonial slavery, in which he points out that this institution, in so far as it was ever made a moral question at all, became moral as an effect and not as a cause, slavery being, as a matter of fact, very largely "a question of soil and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

climate." It failed in the North because of an inimical soil and climate, and it thrived in the South because soil and climate there favored it. New England had little real tenderness for black slaves. Its government was an oligarchy, a system which "leaves little room for tenderness toward those outside its pale."

A few minor points may be noted in criticism. A chapter headed "The Revolution in New York" refers, not to our own Revolution of 1776, but to the English Revolution of 1688, but the reader would at first infer that it related to the American rather than to the English overthrow. So with the chapter headed "New York after the Revolution," which again refers to the Revolution of 1688. Mention is made of the free school that was established in New Amsterdam by the Dutch, this school being probably the earliest free school ever opened in America. The date of its beginning is given as 1650 instead of 1633. We are assured that the battle of Great Meadows "probably owes its notoriety far more to the later celebrity of one of the chief actors than to any sense of integral importance," a view which is contrary to that of Parkman, who says of Great Meadows (having in mind the war which ensued not only in this country but in Europe) that it "set the world on fire." Sir William Johnson has received inadequate recognition. His splendid services in extending civilization on the Mohawk, and in preserving the friendship of the Indians during the war with France, are scarcely outlined, whereas they should have been emphasized. Thomas Dongan, however, receives the attention which is his due, tho it has long been withheld from him in other books.

Douglas Campbell is described, in a reference to his work on the "Puritan in England, Holland, and America," as "an historical paradox-monger whom it would be flattery to call ingenious." Campbell's views were partial, it is true; he wrote history as might be expected of an able lawyer who set out to prove a case, and his work has the faults natural to a piece of writing prepared in this spirit. At the same time Campbell first opened the eyes of many readers to the full measure of the debt which civilization in North America owes to the Dutch settlers who dominated Manhattan Island during the first fifty years after their own navigator, Henry Hudson, discovered the great river that bears his name.

Fitch, Clyde. Her Own Way. 12mo, pp. 255. New York. The Macmillan Co. 75 cents net.

Fling, Fred. Morrow. A Source Book of Greek History. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

Forrest, J. Dorsey. The Development of Western Civilization. 8vo, pp. 406. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $2 net.

Goron, M. F. The Truth about the Case. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 291. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Griffin, C. S. Esperanto in Twenty Lessons. 12mo, pp. 100. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 50 cents net.

Hendrick, Burton J. The Story of Life Insurance. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Hendrick's book comprizes a series of articles which he has contributed to one of the magazines, where they attracted no little attention. He has written of life insurance, not alone in the full lime-light of the recent investigations, but from knowledge of his own acquired by much industry in research and set forth in interesting and forcible language. Such a work ought to perform a useful service in helping to thwart future schemes for evil on the part of unprincipled insurance managers.

Howard, Keble. The Smiths. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Hume, Martin. Through Portugal. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Jacobs, W. W. Short Cruises. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Martin, Helen R. His Courtship. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Maclaren, Ian [John Watson]. Graham of Claverhouse. Illustrated in water-colors by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo, pp. 325. New York, London: The Authors and Newspapers Association. 50 cents.

The recent pathetic death of this author in a Western city gives peculiar interest to this, his latest book. It is one of those old-fashioned romances for which Scott furnished the prototype, and which never seems to pall upon novel-readers. It is a tale of love, adventure, intrigue, and swagger, of incomparable Scottish knights and beautiful Highland maidens. The protagonist of the highly exciting drama is a brilliant and picturesque figure, well known to Scottish traditions, tho hitherto almost neglected by writers of romance. John Graham, of the famous house of Claverhouse and kinsman of the great Montrose, is almost ideally adapted for the hero of what has come to be called a historical novel. Beautiful as Antinoüs, and a veritable Mars for valor, he completely dominates the lively chronicle.

It is a highly colored and on the whole a satisfactory picture of Scottish chivalry that Dr. Watson has given us. A little overwrought perhaps, at times, it nevertheless has the genuine flavor which, with the exception of Scott, few writers have been able to impart to the historical novel of this epoch. The pages are full of life and movement, and the characters, without exception, are strongly drawn. Lady Jane Cochrane, beloved by Claverhouse, and a worthy mate for that high-mettled cavalier, is perhaps the most winsome figure. The author's portrait of her reminds one of Thackeray's incomparable *Beatrix:* but this is a glorified Beatrix of the Highlands, a beauty of heroic strain, a woman full grown, not in stature only, but in character, of warm passion, of resolute will, and clear mind, ready to send her lover to the scaffold or a soldier's death in the great cause.

Morgan, Lewis H. Ancient Society, or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery through Barbarism to Civilization. 12mo, pp. xvi–570. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr Co.

Morgan's best-known book is "The League of the Iroquois," but some of his readers have declared that his "Ancient Society" is the more remarkable work of the two. Only a few years ago a new and notable edition of "The League of the Iroquois" was brought out, meeting with a gratifying reception from the public. The present edition of "Ancient Society" is not new in the sense that the edition of "The League" was new. It has undergone no revision by an editor: not even an introduction has been prepared for it. But at the same time it is gratifying to see a reprint of work which may be called one of the minor classics among American archeological monographs.

Morris, Charles. Heroes of the Navy in America. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.

Mott, Lawrence. To the Credit of the Sea. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Pryor, Mrs. Roger A. The Birth of the Nation: Jamestown, 1607. Illustrations by William De Leftwich Dodge. 12mo, pp. xvi–352. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

This book is in all respects a worthy and interesting memorial of the Jamestown celebration. Mrs. Pryor rehearses the tale with an apparent and unforced love for her theme, that catches and holds the reader's attention and interest from the first page. Her story opens with a spirited narrative of those "spacious days" of Elizabeth which form the prolog to the New-World drama. Of that halcyon epoch of adventure when England and Spain were engaged in a duel for the possession of a world, the writer brings forward many incidents which are outside of the beaten track of history. The hero of the stroy is, of course, the redoubtable Captain John Smith. The well-known story of the hero's incredible adventures with the Indians, his capture and his successful outwitting of the savages by appeals to their imagination and by the arts of speech in which he seems to have been a great adept, all is told with many new incidents and with that larger perspective which is possible to a final narrator. A considerable portion of this fascinating tale is told in John Smith's own words.

A detailed account is given of the savage realm of Powhatan. The figure of the Indian potentate, as it stands out in these pages, is not devoid of majesty. Mrs. Pryor has given an impartial account of the relations between the colonists and the Indians, and does not ignore the claims to consideration wnich the savages had in the unequal struggle. Many pages are given to the story of Pocahontas, undoubtedly the most romantic and delightful figure in the early American epic.

Rexford, Eben E. Four Seasons in the Garden. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 307. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Rideout, Henry Milner. The Siamese Cat. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Swing, Albert Temple. The Life of James Harris Fairchild, D.D., LL.D. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 395. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $2 net.

Thompson, Jean M. Water Wonders. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.10 net.

Thruston, Lucy Meacham. Jenifer. With a frontispiece by J. W. Kennedy. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Turgenieff, Ivan. Smoke. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

This is the fourth volume in the new edition of Turgénieff, translated by Miss Hapgood and published by the Scribners, the completed edition to comprize fourteen volumes. Type, paper, and binding all are excellent for the purpose, which obviously was to make a substantial, serviceable, and yet inexpensive edition of the works of this incomparable Russian author.

Von Klenze, Camillo. The Interpretation of Italy. 8vo, pp. 157. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

Weale, B. L. Putnam. The Truce in the East, and Its Aftermath. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 647. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

Whitlock, Brand. The Turn of the Balance. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 622. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Whitson, John H. The Castle of Doubt. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 283. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Wiley, Sara King. The Coming of Philibert. 12mo, pp. 163. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Winn, Mary Polk, and **Hannis,** Margaret. The Law and the Letter. 12mo, pp. 184. New York: The Neale Publishing Co.

Woods, Margaret L. The Invader. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Zangwill, Israel. Ghetto Comedies. 12mo, pp. 487. New York: The Macmillan Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

The Return.

BY ALFRED NOYES.

O, hedges white with laughing may,
O, meadows where we met,
This heart of mine must break to-day
Unless ye, too, forget.

Breathe not so sweet, breathe not so sweet,
But swiftly let me pass
Across the fields that felt her feet
In the old time that was.

A year ago, but one brief year,
O, happy flowering land,
We wandered here and whispered there,
And hand was warm in hand.

O, crisp white clouds beyond the hill,
O, lavrock in the skies,
Why do ye all remember still
Her bright up-lifted eyes?

Red heather on the windy moor,
Wild thyme beside the way,
White jasmine by the cottage door,
Harden your hearts to-day.

Smile not so kind, smile not so kind,
Thou happy haunted place,
Or thou wilt strike these poor eyes blind
With her remembered face.

—*From The London Daily Mail.*

Washington Square, North.

BY WALTER PRICHARD EATON.

Red-brick and sunny in a cheerful row,
Unboastful of the beauty they possess,
These ancient houses face the square; the stress
Of commerce from the nervous town below
Swept round and far beyond them long ago;
Upon their view the high warehouses press;
But they abide in their old-worldliness,
And time with them moves gratefully and slow.

Not otherwise when time and age advance
May I look forth on some green spot in life,
And keep the world aloof to see the sun,
And hold the children in a kindly glance,
Thus peacefully to pass out from the strife,
Unsoiled, unwearied, when my day is done.

—*From The American Magazine* (June).

Cinnamon Rose.

BY DORA READ GOODALE.

Reader, hast ever strolled with vagrant feet
Down a quaint, straggling, thrifty village street,
Sweet June the month, brown dusk the time of day,—
Men still a-milking, maids in fresh array,—
Hast noted then, by 'squire's or parson's wall,
Trim cottage fence or dooryard arbor small,
Bound, blushing, artless, bred to wholesome showers
And candid suns, our rustic Queen of flowers?

Mistake me not. I'd not engage, not I,
For charms like hers to pass all others by;
None more admires, on proud Manhattan's mart,
Those fair *chef d'œuvres* of the florist's art
Whose perfect buds a stem thrice-beauteous crown—
Voluptuous, coy, rich virgins of the town.
These have their buyers; nay, ourselves confess
Few can behold, indifferent to possess!

So much I grant; yet, if the truth be known,
The rustic Rose has beauties all her own;
Ofttimes despoiled, her spicy sun-browned cup
To rash young hands she yields unmurmuring up;
Aye, when the old steep roof-tree disappears
Thrives in neglect for half a hundred years,

Hello! A cake of Ivory Soap? . . . That's good . . . Always thought Tom's wife was a sensible woman . . . Now I know it. (*Pours water in wash-basin and proceeds to make toilet.*) Look at that lather! Isn't it fine? . . . Easy to rinse, too . . . Just dip your hands in the water and off it comes.

Once more, just for luck! . . . Got some in my eye that time. No matter! . . . 'Twon't do any harm,—it's Ivory. (*Rubs face with towel and glances at mirror.*) Pretty good complexion for an old fellow, eh? . . . Wouldn't think I was 62, would you? Eh? . . . Am, though . . . Let me see . . . I've been using Ivory Soap since 1882 . . . Don't feel any older than I did, twenty-five years ago . . . Don't look much older, either . . . Wonderful what an easy conscience—and good soap—will do for one. (*Puts on his coat and goes down to dinner.*)

Ivory Soap . . . . . It Floats.

Can't Smell it! Can't See it!
Garbage in
Witt's Can

is odorless, out of sight, will not attract flies, and dogs can't get at it.

Close-fitting lid; water-tight; *never-leak* bottom; made triple-strong by riveting, flanging and extra heavy steel bands riveted around top and bottom. A *necessity* where neatness and perfect sanitary conditions are valued.

Imitations of "Witt's Can" lack the splendid strength and durability of the genuine. Be sure the name "Witt's" is on can and lid.

SIZES—Witt's Can, No. 1, 15¾x25 inches; No. 2, 18x25; No. 3, 20½x25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons.

All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor-proof, (close-fitting lid). Look for the yellow label.

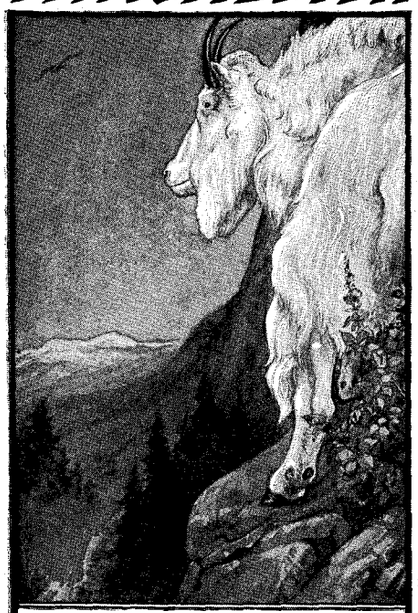
Ask at the Stores for WITT'S CAN and see that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid and bottom.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WINCHESTER



Repeating and Single-Shot Rifles

shoot straight and strong. They are made in all desirable calibers and for accuracy, reliability and finish represent the highest development in gunmaking. Shoot a Winchester once and you'll shoot one always.

Winchester Rifles and Winchester Cartridges are made for each other.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SEND YOUR **SONG POEMS** TO ME

I will write the music and present to Big N. Y. Publishers. I made a fortune writing songs, my experience will aid you. My songs "Blue Bell" and "Way Down In My Heart" achieved world-wide fame. Write to-day for FREE BOOKLET. EDWARD MADDEN, 98 Madden Bldg., New York

IN THE CELTIC PAST. Irish legends, mythology and folk-lore, by ANNA MACMANUS (Ethna Carberry). 12mo, cloth, 120 pages. 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Nothing Safer; Nothing Surer—
THAN NEW YORK REAL ESTATE

For years this Company has paid

6% Guaranteed Interest on its Bond Shares by check issued semi-annually. Over Half-Million Dollars paid to investors to date.

ASSETS $1,650,000

Investments of from $100 to $10,000 accepted, participating in earnings from date of receipt.
Write to-day for Booklet 9.

New York Realty Owners Co. 489 Fifth Ave. New York
Twelfth year of growing success

Puts forth new leafage, buds, and blossoms, too,
As brave, sweet-hearted country spinsters do.

No ampler port, perhaps, a man need crave,
When his heart sickens of the weltering wave
When Time has pricked the bubble of his dreams,
And that which is, is weighed with that which seems.
At least may Fate assign no worse retreat
Than a snug dwelling on the dear old street,
A trellised porch, when summer twilights close
And night steals on—and by that porch, a Rose!
—*From The New England Magazine* (June).

The Fallen Mask.

BY RHODA HERO DUNN.

I woke from happy dreams; the April air
Unburdened its soft sweetness in the night;
But as I lay there in its starry light,
This mask of resignation which I wear
Slipt from my broken heart and left it bare,
Unclothed of further pretense; to my sight
Uncovered, naked in its woful plight
Of hopelessness and absolute despair.
Oh, I can meet with an uplifted face
The morning light when day has first begun,
Can do my work in my appointed place,
Keep to the road until the race be run;
But, oh, my God! Thy servant fill with grace
Against the setting of the evening sun!
—*From Appleton's Magazine* (June).

That's for Remembrance.

BY MILDRED HOWELLS.

For roses red with rapture,
For lilies pale with pride,
Why should I ask, well knowing
My wish must be denied?

For rosemary I pray, then,
With sorrow's shadow gray,
The memories that others,
More favored, throw away.
—*From Harper's Monthly* (May).

The Poet's Sleep.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

"In spite of all I am going to sleep. Put out the lights."—*Thomas Bailey Aldrich.*

Ever when slept the poet his dreams were music,
And in sweet song lived the dear dream once more.
So when from sleep and dreams again he wakes—
Out from the world of symbols passing forth
Into that spirit-world where all is rea —
What memoried music, new and exquisite,
Shall strike on ears celestial,—where he walks
Reverent among the immortal melodists!
—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (May).

What of the Darkness?

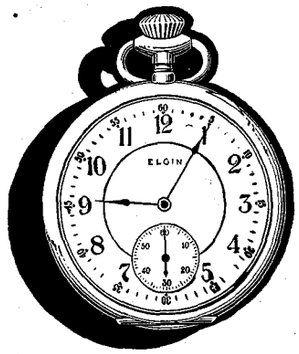
BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

What of the Darkness? Is it very fair?
Are there great calms, and find ye silence there?
Like soft-shut lilies, all your faces glow
With some strange peace our faces never know,
With some great faith our faces never dare—
Dwells it in Darkness? Did ye find it there?

Is it a Bosom where tired heads may lie?
Is it a Mouth to kiss our weeping dry?
Is it a Hand to still the pulse's leap?
Is it a Voice that holds the runes of sleep?
Day shows us not such comfort anywhere—
Dwells it in Darkness? Did ye find it there?

Out of the day's deceiving light we call—
Day that shows man so great and God so small,

TO RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS, Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness, take *Horsford's Acid Phosphate.* An ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nerve disorders.



ELGIN
Watch Satisfaction

The entire satisfaction of the millions who are carrying ELGIN WATCHES has given the ELGIN that proud distinction—"Standard of the World." It makes no difference what grade ELGIN you buy, you have a watch that, dollar for dollar, has no equal.

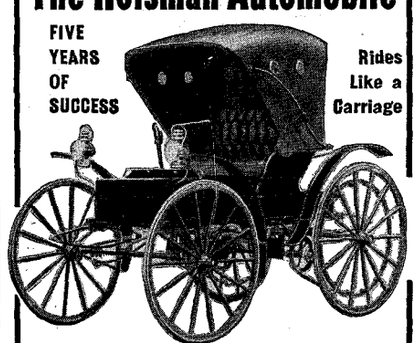
The G. M. WHEELER Grade ELGIN—a popular priced, seventeen jeweled, finely adjusted, accurate timekeeper—is *"The Watch That's Made for the Majority,"* and can be had in stylish thin models and sizes so suitable for men's and boys' use.

ELGIN WATCHES of equal grade, for ladies, at moderate prices. Ask your jeweler.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
Elgin, Ill.

The Holsman Automobile

FIVE YEARS OF SUCCESS — Rides Like a Carriage



A STANDARD type of power vehicle, light, strong, handsome, high-wheeled, high-bodied—simple, and splendidly efficient. "Rides Like a Carriage," noiselessly and smoothly, over paved city streets, or rockiest, ruttiest, country roads. Practically no repairs and low maintenance.

Solid Rubber Tires—no pneumatics to collapse. Air-cooled—no water to freeze. Holsman features are all fully patented.

Two simple hand levers regulate entire control—start, steer, stop, reverse and brake. No live axles, friction clutches, differential gears, pumps, etc. Double hill-climbing power in reserve. Send today for **Handsome Booklet—Free.**

HOLSMAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
674 Monadnock Block CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

That hides the stars and magnifies the grass—
Oh, is the Darkness too a lying glass?
Or, undistracted, do ye find truth there?
What of the Darkness? Is it very fair?
—*From Harper's Magazine* (May).

THE INVESTMENTS OF MARSHALL FIELD.

The man with money to invest does not lack friends and would-be friends with suggestions for the selection of his investments. "The bankers, and the lawyers, the bond salesman and the broker are all ready to give advice to the intending investor." Thus writes Mr. Edward Sherwood Meade in *The Business World* (New York), prefacing a review of the stock purchases of the late Marshall Field. For his part, Mr. Meade continues, he proposes to give that "most valuable of all advice—the lessons which can be drawn from the experience of one of the most far-sighted investors this country has produced. Rules for the guidance of the investor drawn from the investments of Marshall Field are safe rules to follow."

The analysis of these investments is here quoted in part:

Marshall Field was the greatest merchant of his day, perhaps the greatest merchant who ever lived. For a monument to his memory he left a department store and a wholesale business which are unsurpassed in all the essentials of successful merchandising. These enterprises were the result of many years of close supervision and careful, open-minded management by their owner. They occupied his undivided attention almost to the end of his life. They bid fair to survive his grandchildren.

The profits of Mr. Field greatly exceeded the demands of his business, even tho he relied wholly upon his own resources and was not a borrower. These profits were invested in real estate, in stocks, in corporation bonds, and in commercial paper. The value of the realty holdings has not yet been disclosed. The condensed inventory of his personal estate is as follows:

Money	$4,301,378.00
Stocks, par value	18,160,310.00
Bonds, par value	7,363,000.00
Syndicate subscriptions	1,616,450.00
Notes	2,318,269.00
Open accounts	9,280,084.00

We note at once, from this table, that investments,

FIT THE GROCER

Wife Made the Suggestion.

A grocer has excellent opportunity to know the effects of special foods on his customers. A Cleveland grocer has a long list of customers that have been helped in health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

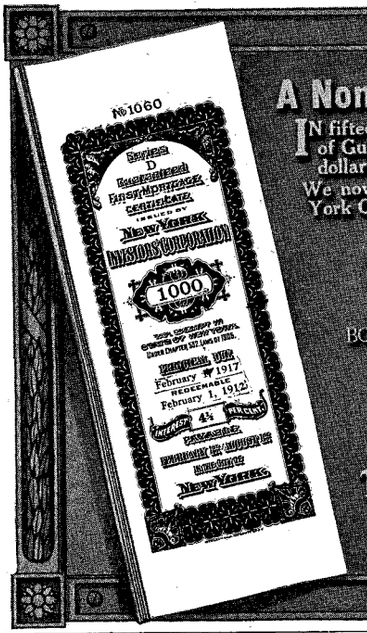
He says, regarding his own experience: "Two years ago I had been drinking coffee and must say that I was almost wrecked in my nerves.

"Particularly in the morning I was so irritable and upset that I could hardly wait until the coffee was served, and then I had no appetite for breakfast and did not feel like attending to my store duties.

"One day my wife suggested that inasmuch as I was selling so much Postum there must be some merit in it and suggested that we try it. I took home a package and she prepared it according to directions. The result was a very happy one. My nervousness gradually disappeared and today I am all right. I would advise everyone affected in any way with nervousness or stomach troubles to leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY



A Non-Fluctuating Investment

IN fifteen years this Company has sold $260,000,000 of Guaranteed Mortgages. No investor has lost one dollar of either principal or interest.

We now offer this First Mortgage Security on New York City Real Estate in the form of

4½ Per Cent
Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates
in amounts of $500 and $1,000

Principal and interest absolutely guaranteed by
BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $5,500,000

Invest some of your money where it is absolutely safe and yet earning a good interest rate. The resulting comfort is now available to both large and small investors. Address

Mgr. of Investing Dept.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital and Surplus $11,000,000
176 Broadway New York City or 175 Remsen Street Brooklyn

BANKING BY MAIL

4% ON SAVINGS

This bank has been receiving deposits by mail during the entire period of its existence—over thirty-nine years. Depositors in all parts of the world find our methods safe and satisfactory in every way. We pay four per cent. interest on savings, compounded January and July first of each year. We invite you to send for our free booklet "T."

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Investments

Write for our Circular No. 457 describing sound Investment Bonds and Short Term Notes, yielding about

4¾% to 6%

Properly selected investments are based upon safety and income yield combined.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers
William and Pine Sts. New York.

5%

¶ You don't tie your money up indefinitely when you deposit it with this company.

¶ It is withdrawable on demand at any time and is absolutely secure all the time.

¶ This company has been in business over 13 years and has depositors in all parts of the world.

The Interest is 5 per cent.
Write today for the booklet.

CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
1045 CALVERT BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS

BANKING BY MAIL

This modern method of banking is as convenient as it is secure. Our method places the advantages of this strong old bank within reach of every person having postoffice accommodations.

Those desiring a safe and profitable investment for their savings or surplus funds should write us for copy of our new Banking by Mail Booklet L.D.

Founded 1862.
Four Per Cent. Interest Paid.
Assets $16,000,000.00.

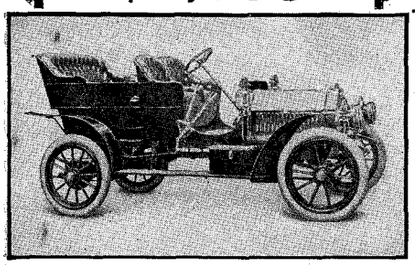
SMITHFIELD ST. AND 4TH AVE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Model G

The Touring Car Without a Rival

$2,000



The high principles of honest workmanship and the advanced ideas of design that have made Cadillac construction famous, find full expression in Model G, a thoroughly dependable, powerful, four-cylinder car which brings to its owner every touring luxury enjoyed by those possessing the most expensive types.

Examine it; observe its long, rangy lines, the racing atmosphere about it, reflecting lots of spirit and "go"; ride in it and note the feeling of security prompted by a wealth of hidden energy beneath you—then you will appreciate why

CADILLAC

MODEL G

is without a peer among all cars of its class. Compare it in efficiency and price with many cars costing twice as much and you will find the chief difference at the money end. Wonderfully economical to maintain.

Your nearest dealer will gladly demonstrate Model G or any of the other Cadillac models.

Model G—20 h. p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,000
(Described in Catalog G A.D.)
Model H—30 h. p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,500
(Described in Catalog H A.D.)
Model M—10 h. p. Four Passenger Car; . $950
(Described in Catalog M A.D.)
Model K—10 h. p. Runabout; . . $800
(Described in Catalog M A.D.)

F. O. B. Detroit; Lamps not included

Send for Catalog of car in which you are interested

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Member A. L. A. M.

Four-Handed Checkers

Brand new fascinating game. A unique, clever adaptation of the old two-handed checker game for four players. It appeals to everyone—expert chess and hecker players, women and children. It has created a favorable impression wherever tried. Not a fad game but a permanent interesting home game. Played with Special Board and 48 ckeckers. I will send Board and Checkers (complete outfit) prepaid for 75 cts., and refund your money if not satisfied. Send to-day. ***Agents wanted.***

J. S. FORD :: Patentee and Sole Manufacturer
Lock Box 190 Chicago, Ill.

properly so called, stocks and bonds, form only a little more than half of Mr. Field's personal estate, and if the $3,400,000 stock of Marshall Field & Co. is deducted, the percentage falls to less than half. Mr. Field, like any prudent man, devoted himself primarly to his business. As it had the first claim upon his time, so it had the first claim upon his money. . . . . .

Of the stocks, $891,000 are plainly of "uncertain value" and are so declared. One of these doubtful holdings is $118,400 of the Woman's Temperance Building Association, and the remainder are mining stocks. The inventories of most large estates show a quantity of waste paper of this character, which has been purchased usually out of either carelessness or good nature. It will be remembered that the estate of the late William C. Whitney was somewhat burdened by stocks of uncertain value. The Field estate owns only two mining stocks of known value—50 shares of Calumet and Hecla, and 120 shares of Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal. . . . . .

Excluding the stock of his own company, Mr. Field owned $3,198,700 of industrial stocks, issued by twenty-one companies. The list includes six of the so-called "industrials"—American Can, American Shipbuilding, Corn Products, International Harvester, National Biscuit and Railway Steel Spring. In each case where these companies issue preferred stock, the holding of the Field estate are about equally divided between preferred and common.

Nevertheless, continues the writer, "I fail to find in the Field inventory any indorsement of 'industrials' as investments." It is evident, he says, upon analysis of these stocks which Mr. Field held, that he purchased them under conditions which are not offered to the small investor.

Railroad stocks, which Mr. Meade thinks "represent the best form of stock investment," were not apparently so held by Mr. Field. He handled them very conservatively. We read:

Out of the $9,336,200 of railroad stocks held by his estate, $3,495,000, about 40 per cent., were preferred stocks. These preferred stocks, moreover, with the exception of the Rock Island and perhaps the St. Louis and San Francisco, are so well secured by surplus earnings that they are practically equivalent to bonds and sell at bond prices.

The Field selections of common stocks were scarcely less conservative. Out of the $4,781,000 of common stock, 40 per cent. consists of the stock of one company, the Chicago and Northwestern, one of the most conservatively managed and best located roads in the country. Of the remaining eight stocks listed in the table, only three—Mexican Central, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Rock Island—are non-dividend-payers, and in the case of every other stock on the list the margin of surplus earnings is so great as to make the probability of a reduction of the dividend rate extremely remote. . . . . .

If any rules to guide the investor in the purchase of railway stocks are to be drawn from the investments of Marshall Field, they are to avoid speculative stocks (even in this safest field of industrial investment); to regard more highly the certainty of preferred issues than the possibilities of dividend increases, and to concentrate purchases on securities of corporations operating in the investor's immediate locality.

Mr. Field's choice of public service stocks, the last considered by this article, like his railroad investments and his industrials, were largely centered in Chicago corporations. But most of these, according to the writer, were evidently entered into under exceptionally favorable terms, so that they furnish but little indorsement of similar purchases by outsiders.

Special Trains—N. E. A. and C. E. Conventions

Personally conducted special trains via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line leave early in July for the Pacific Coast. Special all-expense tours at very low rates for round trip, including sleeping car accommodations, meals, etc. All the advantages of a delightful and carefully arranged tour in congenial company. Write for itineraries and full particulars. S. A. HUTCHISON, Manager Tourist Department, 212 Clark Street, Chicago.

FORD

TIME AND MONEY AND—A MOTOR CAR

Any Doctor will tell you his practice seemed to drop off alarmingly as soon as he had gotten himself a motor car. Seemed as if he was idle two-thirds of his time.

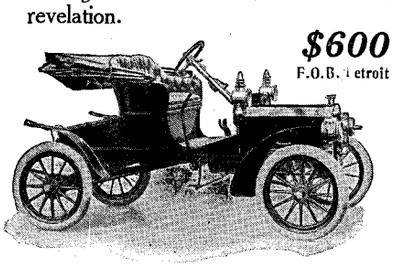
When he figured it out, however, he found his practice and income were steadily increasing and that, thanks to the speedy tireless car, he could handle just three times the work—make three times as many calls in a day if necessary, as he could before, and still retain his own health. And for a pleasure ride afterward—the car never tires.

City Salesmen, collectors, inspectors, contractors, business and professional men in all lines, who have to cover large territory every day, are reaping rich harvests in time and results by the use of Ford runabouts.

Designed for the Work—light, which means low tire expense; economical—low first cost, low cost of operation and maintenance; simple—reliable—durable—flexible, but unbreakable.

Ask your nearest Ford Agent to show *you*—a demonstration will be a revelation.

$600
F.O.B. Detroit



MODEL N 4 Cyl. 15 H. P.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
260 PIQUETTE AVE. DETROIT, MICH.

BRANCH RETAIL STORES: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Kansas City. Standard Motor Car Co., San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles, distributors for California. Canadian trade supplied by Ford Motor Company of Canada, Walkerville, Ont.

VICTOR HAND-FORGED AUTOMOBILE

Water cooled; 2 cycle engine 4½ x 4 cylinder; wheels 37 inches; 1¼-inch Goodyear cushion tires; runs from 1 to 25 miles per hour. No country too rough or hilly for the **Hand-Forged Victor.** Price $450, including leather top, fenders, lamps, horn, tools, etc. Write for Catalogue and full particulars.

VICTOR AUTOMOBILE MFG. CO., 108 Carroll St., St. Louis, Mo.

Mexican Palm Leaf Hat 50c

Hand woven by Mexicans in Mexico from palm fiber. Double weave, durable and light weight, with colored design in brim. Retails at $1. Postpaid for 50c, 2 for 90c, to introduce our Mexican hats and drawn-work. Same hat, plain, 40c; both for 75c. Large, medium and small sizes. Fine for fishing, outings and gardening. Art Catalog of Mexican Sombreros **free.**

THE FRANCIS E. LESTER CO., Dept. D 5, Mesilla Park, N. M.
Largest Retailers Indian-Mexican Handicraft in World

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL

A Chicago Robber Who Was Held Up.—An interesting question with ethical and sociological aspects has been raised in Chicago over the case of one Richard Fosbury, who is reported to have had anything but a square deal at the hands of certain business men whom he and his pal robbed of twenty-three dollars. The associate got away with the money while Fosbury "covered" the two robbed men with a brace of revolvers. Then rapidly developed the situation out of which has come the question, "Is it right to break faith with a robber?" The Chicago *Inter Ocean* thus reviews the facts and discusses the question:

Fosbury was about to follow his partner, who made a hasty retreat after securing the money, when he was arrested by an appealing expression in the eyes of the company's stenographer, Miss Clara Marcus. Miss Marcus indicated with her eyes, it seems, that she would like to speak to the desperate robber, and the desperate robber was led to believe by the expression of her eyes that she meant to be friendly to him. So he stopt, and Miss Marcus said to him:

"You look like too decent a fellow to be doing this kind of thing. Why don't you take up something honorable?"

"I need the money," replied Fosbury, "and this is the only way I can get it."

"I'll tell you what we will do," persisted Miss Marcus, smiling at the robber; "if you will lay down those revolvers we will give you a good job right here."

"No chance," replied the robber. "A fellow can't get work in this town."

Then it was that Mr. Bloom, one of the partners, confirmed the promise made by his stenographer.

"Drop your pistols and we'll give you a good job right here," he is reported to have said.

"Honest, will you?" asked Fosbury.

"Sure," replied Bloom.

And Fosbury took him at his word, only to find later that he had been deceived. The moment the robber gave up his pistols he was "covered," and Miss Marcus was compelled by her employers, according to the newspaper accounts, to telephone for

FEEDING FOR HEALTH

Directions by a Food Expert.

A complete change in food makes a complete change in the body. Therefore if you are ailing in any way, the surest road back to health is to change your diet. Try the following breakfast for ten days and mark the result.

Two soft-boiled eggs (If you have a weak stomach, boil the eggs as follows: put two eggs into a pint tin cup of boiling water, cover and set off the stove. Take out in nine minutes; the whites will be the consistency of cream and partly digested. Don't change the directions in any particular), some fruit, cooked or raw, cooked preferred, a slice of toast, a little butter, four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with some cream, a cup of properly boiled Postum Food Coffee.

The Grape-Nuts breakfast food is fully and scientifically cooked at the factory, and both that and the Postum have the diastase (that which digests the starchy part) developed in the manufacture. Both the food and the coffee, therefore, are predigested and assist, in a natural way, to digest the balance of the food. Lunch at noon the same.

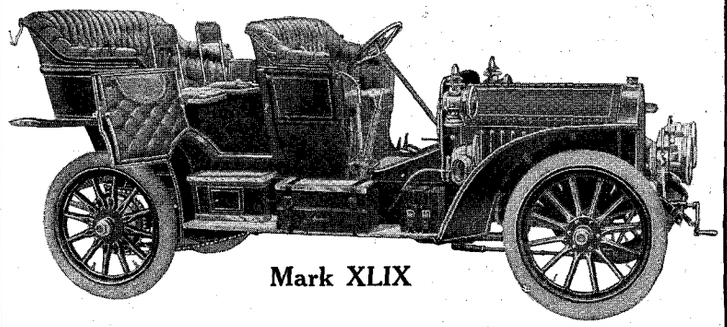
For dinner in the evening use meat and one or two vegetables. Leave out the fancy desserts. Never over-eat. Better a little less than too much.

If you can use health as a means to gain success in business or in a profession it is well worth the time and attention required to arrange your diet to accomplish the result. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Columbia

Gasoline and Electric Motor Cars

Are Constructed Throughout in a Manner that is Unequalled for Uniformity of Excellence



Mark XLIX

Mark XLVIII, 24-28 H. P., Touring Car $3000, Limousine $4200, is the most complete and perfect medium powered car on the market.

Mark XLIX, 40-45 H. P., Touring Car $4500, Limousine or Landaulet $5500, presents an unrivalled combination of speed, power and luxury.

Mark LXIX, Electric Victoria-Phaeton, $1600, is unapproached in its class for radius of reliable action, safety, comfort, smartness of style and superb finish.

Mark LXVIII, Electric Brougham, Landaulet, Hansom and Victoria, each $4000, are universally acknowledged to be the ideal town carriages for private service.

Separate catalogues of gasoline and electric models will be sent on request

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

NEW YORK BRANCH - - - - - Electric Vehicle Company, 134 West 39th Street
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - Electric Vehicle Company, 1332-1334 Michigan Avenue
BOSTON - - The Columbia Motor Vehicle Company, Trinity Place and Stanhope Street

Member A. L. A. M.

BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP **GARTERS**

It's a good move to wear Brightons. If you want to know how much comfort can be obtained for a quarter get a pair from your furnisher to-day.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO.,
Makers of

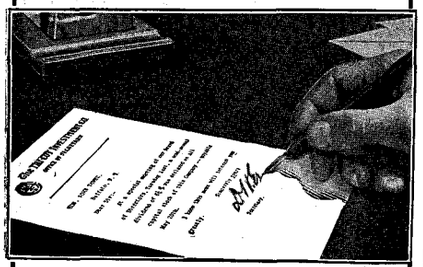
Patented flat clasp; pure silk web; metal parts are heavy nickel-plated brass. At your dealer's or sent postpaid upon receipt of price. Get a pair on.

718 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Pioneer Suspenders.

For Leg Comfort

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sign on COUPON BOND



A letter bearing your signature should be written upon paper whose quality and appearance is in keeping with the dignity and reputation of your house. Pride demands it — results prove its value.

SIGN ON

COUPON BOND

THE DE LUXE BUSINESS PAPER

COUPON BOND because of its quality, its body and its general appearance is by all odds the best bond paper for fine printed and lithographed stationery, checks, vouchers, bonds, bills and receipts manufactured. Yet exclusive as it is, it costs no more than other good bond papers, and in the end is cheaper. The great resources of the American Writing Paper Company make it possible for them to furnish in COUPON BOND an extremely high grade of business paper at a comparatively low cost.

Make your printer include COUPON BOND in his next estimate—*it pays.*

Write us on your business letter head—or send 10c. stamps—for large sample Book of Coupon Bonds (white and colored) and the name of local printer or stationer who can supply you.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.
Largest Manufacturers of Fine Commercial Paper in the World. 29 Mills
HOLYOKE - - - MASS.

the police. In this connection Miss Marcus' statement is interesting and to the point. It serves, too, to express the belief that many disinterested parties will be forced to entertain with relation to the matter. Says Miss Marcus:

"I think that it was awfully mean of Mr. Bloom and the others to arrest Fosbury after I had promised him a job. I acted in good faith, and I thought that they were doing the same. I am not in favor of letting robbers who scare people to death with their nasty guns go free, but when I told that man if he would quit robbing and be good, and when Mr. Bloom said the same, I think it was real mean to arrest him. He could have gotten away all right if nobody had stopt him, and I think right now that he is too good a man to be in the hold-up business."

There will be no more sympathy felt among right-minded people anywhere than is felt by Miss Marcus for "robbers who scare people to death with their nasty guns," but there will be a very wide-spread belief that she is right when she declares that Fosbury is the victim of a trick. The deal which he has received certainly raises an interesting question. Was it "square," when the circumstances are considered?

Incidents such as this, up to a certain point, are to be found scattered through modern fiction, and once in a while we hear of them in real life. But they never end in this way, and they are always related for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that mercy extended at the proper time rescues brands from the burning. In the Fosbury case, however, the brand seems to have been kicked back into the fire.

Making Marriage More Easy for Poor Girls.—Four rubles, Russian currency (about $2), were the sole capital of Abraham Gordon when he married in Russia at the age of fifteen. That, however, was over twenty-five years ago. In the mean time, according to the New York *Sun*, Gordon has prospered, and when his eldest daughter married in Boston the other day he gave her a dowry of $2,000, set his son-in-law up in business, and then began looking around to see how he could further celebrate the event. We read of his novel philanthropy:

Having an establishment in Medway, Mass., Abraham Gordon happened to know that there were a good many poor girls in those parts, working for $4 or so a week, who wanted to get married, and had been wanting to do so for varying whiles. But they couldn't; not for lack of fellows, for that wasn't the trouble, but for need of the few dollars necessary to start up housekeeping.

Gordon, remembering his hard-won four rubles, and how useful they had proved, realized that about $25 would help a girl in this country to avoid a long and wearisome wait, and perhaps would bring about a marriage that might never have come to pass. So when his girl Rosy's wedding guests were gone and his three other daughters had put the house in order, he wrote out several $25 checks and sent them to town treasurers in Milford, Medway, and Halliston, Mass.

More than one poor girl has benefited by the offer of the checks, and one of the girls even had some money left over and wanted to travel to New York on it and see Gordon in his store at 32 West Twentieth Street, to thank him. He was pleased with the intention, but did not advise her to spend the rest of the money that way.

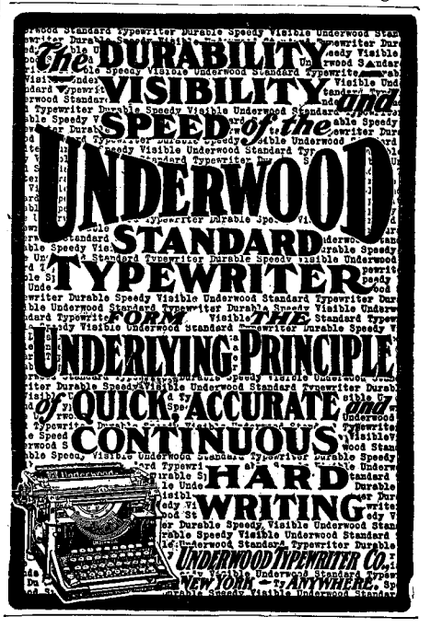
Gordon says that he isn't any Rockefeller or Carnegie, but that he has a pretty positive opinion that those philanthropists could spend their money in ways that would come a great deal nearer getting right home to where it is needed. He says that any-

The most important thing in the world to me is a lamp-chimney.

I have been for years and years making the best, and always trying to make them better. I put MACBETH on them and no one ever disputes my claim.

The Index explains how to get a MACBETH chimney to fit every lamp, and how to care for lamps. Sent free to everyone asking for it.

Address, MACBETH, Pittsburgh.



SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS

Spencerian Pens are ink savers, time savers, temper savers.

They never balk or splatter the ink.

If you buy a dozen pens, or a box, you'll find each pen perfect and even of point.

There's a Spencerian Pen made that will just suit your style of writing.

We will send you a sample card of 12 pens, different patterns, upon receipt of 6 cents in postage.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway New York.

6% CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

THESE certificates furnish an ideal form of investment for persons who desire absolute security combined with satisfactory returns. Interest payable semi-annually. Write for Booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS MONT.

LITTLE HUMMER
MARINE ENGINE

The 2-Cycle-Engine-Marvel of the Age. Entirely new and improved design introducing many exclusive features. Runs on Gasoline, Distillate, Kerosene or Alcohol.

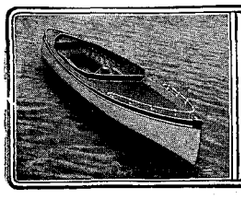
Pats. Pend.

5 H.P. Bare Engine $46

COMPLETE ENGINE with Fresh Water Boat Fittings, $69.90; with Salt Water Boat Fittings, $74.90. Swiftest, most powerful, efficient and reliable engine of its size on earth. Drives 18 to 23 ft. Launch, with load, 6 to 10 miles per hour. Reversible, easy to install and operate, unfailing endurance powers, economical and safe, cannot back-fire. Sold under Five Year Guarantee.

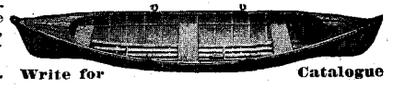
Catalog FREE.

Belle Isle Motor Co., Dept. 26, Detroit, Mich



Mullins Steel Boats Motor Boats, Row Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats

built of steel with air chambers in each end like a life boat. **They can't sink.** Faster, more buoyant, practically indestructible, don't leak, dry out and are absolutely safe. No calking, no bailing, no trouble. Every boat is guaranteed. Highly endorsed by sportsmen. The ideal boat for pleasure, summer resorts, parks, etc.



THE W. H. MULLINS CO., 143 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio. Write for Catalogue

"Riding Comfort" for horse and man—a genuine

Whitman

$12 to $65

Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements. Illustrated catalogue free, containing everything from "*Saddle to Spur.*"

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., No. 104 Chambers St., N.Y. City
Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

body who has "begun pretty small" will find lots of ways to make his gifts really count. He doesn't see why experts should be needed to find proper ways of giving money away.

"When your three other daughters are married will you repeat your bridal endowment scheme?" Mr. Gordon was asked.

"Well," he answered, "that depends how the world treats me. I hope to do better when the other girls get married."

A Veteran of the Diamond.—Baseball "fans" of to-day who are accustomed to see the catcher behind the bat assume his position fully armored in cage, chest protector, glove and shin-guards, can picture the hazards of catching behind the bat without any of these accessories. Some of the old-timers at the game can remember when such protectors were not in use, and when all catching was done at a considerable distance from the batter. And a few of these "old-timers" will remember "Nat" Hicks, the first catcher to come up "behind the bat." With his death a few days ago, says the New York *Times*, the last of the old guard of ball-players passed away. In his day he was as famous as any of the modern stars, and more justly so, thinks this paper, because Hicks was not afraid to do his catching in the dangerous positions behind the bat, entirely unprotected by any of the devices now used. We read:

Hicks played during the third stage of baseball development in this country. The first may be represented by the ante-Civil-War clubs, the second by the contests of the late sixties, and the third by the following decade, when high-class skill began to develop, but before the time when the introduction of the glove and mask made the feats of fielding that one sees to-day comparatively easy. To catch behind the bat without the elaborate protection of mask, protector, great glove, and shin-guards, as Nat Hicks was the first to do, required a grit and endurance that few of the high-priced artists of the diamond to-day would care to emulate. Hicks created a sensation by catching behind the bat with his naked hands and body unprotected. His endurance was phenomenal in the face of the awful punishment he sustained.

It was in the early seventies when Hicks first made his appearance on the diamond as a prominent figure. He was the catcher of the Eckfords, and participated in all the games which they played. He caught behind the bat close under the batsmen and forced the other old-line catchers to follow his example. Craver, of the Haymakers, was the only one to carry this catching feat to the same extent that Hicks did, and these two by their accurate throwing to bases were the first to put a stop to the big scores that were a feature of the earlier games.

The pitcher then was not permitted to use the overhand throw, which has become known to recent baseball. He was compelled to use the underhand delivery and to pitch the high and low ball that the batter called for. He had a shorter distance to pitch, and his delivery was much harder to handle ungloved than the swift pitching of to-day with the catcher's armor now provided. Hicks caught through four seasons with the Eckfords, and then joined the Mutuals, composed in those days of the famous Mathews as pitcher; Start, first base; Nelson, second base; Hatfield, third base; Gerhardt, shortstop; Gedney, left field; McGee, center field; and Booth, right field.

The competition between the Mutuals and the Atlantics was very keen, and when the final contest was to be played it was considered doubtful whether or not Hicks could catch, so frightfully had he been injured by catching behind the bat. But Hicks took his place in the game, and caught it through and won general praise for his surprizing pluck.

An account of Hicks's playing is quoted by this paper from a contemporary publication:

In consequence of the severe injuries already received by Hicks, it was not thought by any that he could play at all, or, if he attempted to play in his

I am personally so enthusiastic about

the "Maxwell" that I am anxious for every prospective automobile purchaser in America to have a satisfactory demonstration of this remarkable car before he buys.

¶ I want you to understand thoroughly upon just what principles the "Maxwell" is designed—just what materials and workmanship have gone into its building—*and just what a wonderful record it has for durability.*

¶ That you may learn all these things conveniently and thoroughly, I shall be glad to give you a personal letter of introduction to the "Maxwell" dealer nearest you, if you will just address me in person.

The "Maxwell"

has more than warranted even my supreme enthusiasm, by winning endurance contest after contest, mountain climb after climb, the Deming Trophy (Glidden Tour) 1906, the world's 3,000-mile non-stop record, etc., etc.

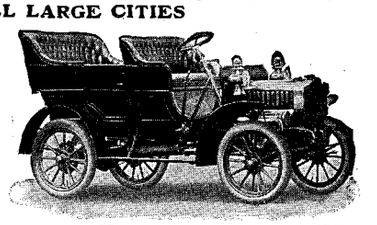
¶ And the thing that pleases me most is that the thousands of "Maxwell" owners and operators throughout America are every bit as enthusiastic over the "Maxwell" as I am.

¶ If you will write to Department 30, I will see to it that you get the splendid "Maxwell" catalog, which tells completely the details of "Maxwell" construction, and reviews the "Maxwell's" remarkable record.

Benj. Briscoe

President, Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Members A. M. C. M. A.
80 Chestnut Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Main Plant: Tarrytown, N. Y. Factories: Chicago, Ill.; Pawtucket, R. I
DEALERS IN ALL LARGE CITIES

12-14 *H. P. Tourabout*, $825



16-20 *H. P. Touring Car*, $1,450

An Ideal Vacation Country

ALONG THE LINE OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC

From the "Land of Evangeline" in the East to the Canadian Rockies in the West, is a land of Lakes and Rivers, Hills and Valleys, Forests and Streams, where one can enjoy either the pleasures of the Camp, or seek renewed health and vigor from a quiet, restful outing on the Farm. Our Chain of Hotels offers the best of accommodations.

OUR NEW ROUTE TO MUSKOKA OPENS JUNE 16th

Descriptive literature:
"Caledonia Springs"—A Health Resort
"Fishing & Shooting"—"Summer Tours"
"Muskoka"—"Westward to the Far East"
"Challenge of the Mountains"
"Atlantic Steamship Service to Europe"
"Highway to the Orient"

Sent on application

E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M.
1 and 458 Broadway and 281 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNIVERSAL COFFEE PERCOLATOR

If the breakfast coffee isn't right, then the day goes wrong.

Let your coffee troubles end; buy a UNIVERSAL Coffee Percolator—the coffee scowl will be no more.

Making coffee the "Universal" way isn't a fad—it's a household necessity and economic. Besides, it is healthful. The "UNIVERSAL" makes better coffee in less time than any other coffee maker. It saves one-third your coffee bills because it requires *less than* the usual quantity.

There are many other reasons why you should possess a UNIVERSAL Coffee Percolator. Our booklet will explain. Send a postal for it to-day.

Sold by Leading Hardware Dealers and House-furnishing stores

Made of aluminum and enamel ware. Different styles and sizes, $2.00 up. A postal request from you will bring our free booklet.

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK
242 Commercial St. New Britain, Conn.

Publish Post Cards

Buy from the Manufacturer and save all Middlemen's Profits. We make Post Cards exclusively for you from any size Photo or Print you send us, deliver them in 10 days' time, guarantee not to use your subjects for anyone else and put your Name on each one as the Publisher. Prices—500 cards, $4.00; 1000 cards, $6.00. Send for Samples and Prices on larger quantities.

RICH PHOTO-PROCESS CO., Dept. 47
28 East 23rd Street - - New York

A Time Saver and Labor Saver For Every Busy Business or Professional Man

THE LAWTON SIMPLEX PRINTER

Its work is an exact facsimile of ordinary writing. Drawings can be reproduced in several colors at one printing. One hundred copies of the original can be reproduced in twenty minutes. Invaluable to business and professional men in getting out circulars, notices, plans, etc. The original is written on any ordinary paper, with any pen, and from this 100 copies can be made.

Is the simplest and cheapest Duplicating process ever invented. **Is no new fangled experiment. Over 100,000 in use.**

Send for circulars and samples of work.

LAWTON & CO., 30 Vesey St., New York. 59 Dearborn St., Chicago.

crippled condition he would certainly make a bungle of it. But in this they were greatly mistaken, for, far from losing the game, he actually won it by his brilliant play—the most brilliant shown in the recollection of the present-day enthusiast and doubtless the most brilliant ever shown.

He went into the game with his right eye almost knocked out of his head and his nose and the whole right side of his face swollen to three times their normal size. Yet, notwithstanding this, nothing seemed too difficult for him to take. Player after player went down before his unfaltering nerve, and altho struck four times during the game—once squarely on the mouth by the ball and once on the chest and twice with the bat—he could not be driven away from his post. Indeed, taking it all in all, no man ever exhibited more nerve and pluck combined with cool, calculating judgment than did this man, and he certainly deserved all the applause and commendation that he received.

"Withdrawing" a Watermelon.—On his recent visit to Governor Warfield of Maryland, Mark Twain told a number of personal experiences which greatly amused his auditors. The story which seems to have been the favorite was the account of how he stole his first watermelon. Mr. Clemens told it thus, as reported in the New York *Times*:

I remember, I remember, it so well. I remember it as if it were yesterday, the first time I ever stole a watermelon. Yes, the first time. At least I think it was the first time, or along about there. It was, it was, or must have been, about 1848, when I was thirteen or fourteen years old. I remember that watermelon well. I can almost taste it now.

Yes, I stole it. Yet why use so harsh a word? It was the biggest of the load on a farmer's wagon standing in the gutter in the old town of Hannibal, Missouri. While the farmer was busy with another—another—customer, I withdrew this melon. Yes, "I stole" is too strong. I extracted it. I retired it from circulation. And I myself retired with it.

The place to which the watermelon and I retired was a lumber-yard. I knew a nice, quiet alley between the sweet-smelling planks and to that sequestered spot I carried the melon. Indulging a few moments' contemplation of its freckled rind, I broke it open with a stone, a rock, a dornick, in boys' language.

It was green—impossibly, hopelessly green. I do not know why this circumstance should have affected me, but it did. It affected me deeply. It altered for me the moral values of the universe. It wrought in me a moral revolution. I began to reflect. Now, reflection is the beginning of reform. There can be no reform without reflection—

I asked myself what course of conduct I should pursue. What would conscience dictate? What should a high-minded young man do after retiring a green watermelon? What would George Washington do? Now was the time for all the lessons inculcated at Sunday-school to act.

And they did act. The word that came to me was "restitution." Obviously, there lay the path of duty. I reasoned with myself. I labored. At last I was fully resolved. "I'll do it," said I. "I'll take him back his old melon." Not many boys would have been heroic, would so clearly have seen the right and so sternly have resolved to do it. The moment I reached that resolution I felt a strange uplift. One always feels an uplift when he turns from wrong to righteousness. I arose, spiritually strengthened, renewed, and refreshed, and in the strength of that refreshment carried back the watermelon—that is, I carried back what was left of it—and made him give me a ripe one.

But I had a duty toward that farmer, as well as to myself. I was as severe on him as the circumstances deserved. I did not spare him. I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself giving his—his customers green melons. And he was ashamed. He said he was. He said he felt as badly about it as I did. In this he was mistaken. He hadn't

---

ROAST MUTTON

Select a medium-sized leg of mutton, cut off the bone and trim it. Rub it with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with little pieces of butter and roast in a moderate oven for one hour and a quarter. Baste often and turn it three or four times while it is roasting. Serve with the strained gravy, to which add two tablepoonsful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Premiums Stop at Age 75

Industrial Policyholders of The Prudential who have attained age 75, and who attain that age during 1907, will then have to pay no further premiums.

Should this concession be continued, it is estimated that it would cost the Company over $3,250,000 in ten years.

The Prudential has already returned more than $8,000,000 to its Industrial Policyholders which their contracts did not call for.

Write to-day for information showing what One Dollar a Week invested in Life Insurance will Do. Department R

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

John F. Dryden, President — **Home Office: Newark, N. J.**

DEAFNESS

"The Morley 'Phone"

A miniature Telephone for the Ear, invisible, easily adjusted and entirely comfortable. Makes low sounds and whispers plainly heard. Over fifty thousand sold, giving instant relief from deafness and head noises. **There are but few cases of deafness that cannot be benefited.**

Write for booklet and testimonials

THE MORLEY COMPANY, Dept. 85
31 South 16th Street, Philadelphia

IF YOU ARE A WRITER

We can aid you to find a market for anything you write

MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED,

Criticised, Revised, Typewritten.

References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster and others. Established 1890. Send for leaflet L.

UNITED LITERARY PRESS 123 5th AVE. NEW YORK.

CLEANLINESS OF OPERATION

Is one of the strong features that has helped to earn the present world-wide reputation and endorsement of the

DAUS TIP TOP DUPLICATOR

No printer's ink used, thus avoiding soiled hands and clothing. No expensive supplies. Always ready for use. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from type-written original. **Sent on ten days' trial without deposit.** Complete Duplicator, cap size, (prints 8¾ x 13 inches) **$15.** Contains 16 feet of rolled printing surface (which can be used over and over again). Circular of larger sizes upon request.

The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co.
Daus Bldg. 111 John Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

eaten any of the melon. I told him that the one instance was bad enough, but asked him to consider what would become of him if this should become a habit with him. I pictured his future. And I saved him. He thanked me and promised to do better.

We should always labor thus with those who have taken the wrong road. Very likely this was the farmer's first false step. He had not gone far, but he had put his foot on the downward incline. Happily, at this moment a friend appeared—a friend who stretched out a helping hand and held him back. Others might have hesitated, have shrunk from speaking to him of his error. I did not hesitate nor shrink. And it is one of the gratifications of my life that I can look back on what I did for that man in his hour of need.

The blessing came. He went home with a bright face to his rejoicing wife and I—I got a ripe melon. I trust it was with him as it was with me. Reform with me was no transient emotion, no passing episode, no Philadelphia uprising. It was permanent. Since that day I have never stolen a water—never stolen a green watermelon.

"Widow" Nolen of Harvard.—It was a wise undergraduate, says the Boston *Herald*, who once remarked that there were only two sources of knowledge at Harvard—the faculty and the "Widow Nolen," and that the greatest of these was Nolen. Mr. Nolen came to Harvard so long ago that apparently every one has forgotten how long he has been there. For years he has been famous as a tutor to many of the students, both undergraduate and subfreshman. We read:

To the subfreshman the "Widow" is both instructor and parents, and to him every summer come lads from all parts of the country to be prepared to pass their entrance examinations in the fall. Over these Mr. Nolen exercises complete control.

His protégés are housed under his own roof; he has complete control of their money and doles out to them their spending money at appointed hours. They are coached by specialists in the subjects they are preparing for; they dine with him and in the evenings they are entertained by him as tho they were his guests.

One evening a little squad with Mr. Nolen as chaperon will visit some theater in town, another may be spent in a bowling contest, or again, he may take them all for a long coach ride into the country, for Mr. Nolen understands boys, and it is, without doubt, his keen appreciation of the fact that work must be tempered with play that has brought to him his reputation of being able to pull any man who is able to work, through the most trying examinations that the college can put forth.

It is not only the subfreshmen who seek Mr. Nolen in the hour of need. Men from every class in the university seek him out, and he is ready for all alike.

By following affairs closely, through assistants who attend the college classes and lectures, Mr. Nolen prepares running outlines of all the principal courses in college, and he is thus enabled to give tutoring day by day to men who are taking the important courses. He is method clear through, is the "Widow."

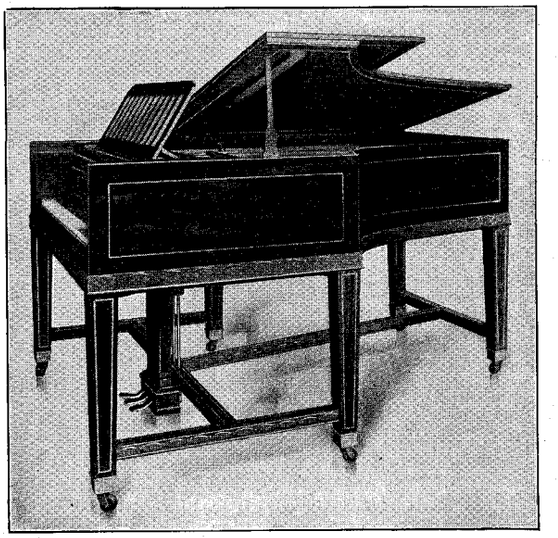
Before each important examination a summary of the entire work, called a "seminar" is given by him, and it is here that Mr. Nolen's true genius is shown, for in a brief hour or two he will sum up the gist of a term's lectures and study in so concise and lucid a manner that his audience will in that short period gain as perfect an idea of what they have read and been taught during the entire term as they would ever have obtained from simply following the

JOSEPH A. LEWIS
General Investments
UNION TRUST BUILDING Los Angeles, Cal.

The EVERETT PIANO

In both Upright and Grand forms surpasses in every requisite tonal quality the best among other Pianos.

The Everett's delicious singing TONE, of full, sensuous volume, appealing beauty, crispness and resonance, with lyric power of exquisite charm, realizes all artistic piano possibilities.



Old English Composite Design

All Everett Pianos are of one standard—the highest.

The piano of NEITZEL, REISENAUER, BURMEISTER, GABRILOWITSCH, NORDICA, CAMPANARI, BISPHAM and many other famous Artists.

Every Everett piano is warranted—not for a limited period, but throughout the entire lifetime of the piano.

Prices at Factory, Boston

Style 3 — Upright	$450 00
Style 6 — Upright	500 00
Style 9 — Upright	500 00
Style 8 — Upright	550 00
Style 7 — Upright	575 00
Style 25 — Grand	650 00
Style 31 — Grand	800 00

Art Cases from $1,000 to $10,000

A Word About Terms

OUR arrangement with dealers is such that purchase may be made on reasonable terms to suit the circumstances or convenience of the customer.

THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY

CINCINNATI CHICAGO NEW YORK

Owners of The Everett Piano Co., Boston, Mass.

WHAT IS ART? A powerful and searching discussion of the principles and tests of true art, by LEO TOLSTOY. Translated by AYLMER MAUDE. Small 12mo, cloth, 268 pages 80c. net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

ESARHADDON, KING OF ASSYRIA, AND OTHER STORIES. Three allegorical stories, by LEO TOLSTOY. Small 12mo, cloth, 64 pages, illustrated. 40c. net. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Book cases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.
They grow with your library.
They fit any space.
They are sent direct from factory.

On Approval Freight Paid

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

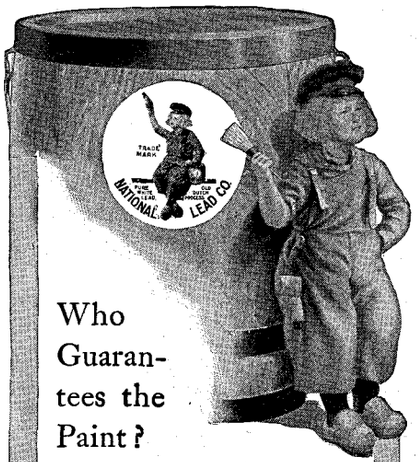
Solid Oak per section $1.00 without door; $1.75 with door

Send for Our Beautiful New Catalogue No. 23

in which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly finished Solid Oak cases at above prices, to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library. Every book section has non-binding, disappearing glass door. Tops and bases, $1.00 each.

THE X. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Who Guarantees the Paint?

The words "Pure White Lead" on a paint package do not necessarily mean that the package contains Pure White Lead. Out of eighteen brands of what was sold as White Lead, analyzed by the North Dakota State Chemists last year, five contained *no white lead*, five less than 15% of white lead, and only two were what they claimed to be, viz.: Pure White Lead. National Lead Company's was one of the two.

In other words, buyers have two chances in eighteen of getting what they pay for if they go merely by the words "White Lead" on a label. Look for the Dutch Boy Painter on the side of the keg. He guarantees that the words "White Lead" on the head of the keg mean *Pure White Lead.*

Our Beautiful Book Free

Full of practical suggestions and helps to the effective and economical use of paint.

Money-saving and health-protecting plumbing is also of vital interest to property owners." Send for booklet, "Good Plumbing." Address Dept. R.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.) Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

PUBLISH YOUR OWN POST CARDS

We manufacture souvenir and advertising Post Cards for you from photographs or sketches, or any designs of individuals, hotels, buildings, residences, animals, landscapes, views, etc., plain or colored, and print your name on as publisher. Quick delivery guaranteed. Send for samples unique advertising plans and special prices.

POST CARD SPECIALTY CO.
55 West 24th Street Dept. H New York City

When you build, buy or repair, **Look to the Roof!**

The life of your building depends on it. If *stone walls* for durability, why not also *stone roofs*, such as **Genuine Bangor Slate Roofs**

"Outlive the building without paint or repairs"

Write for our free Roof Book

tells all the facts about all the roofs—the words of

the tin people about	tin
" tile "	" tile
" shingle "	" shingle
" patent "	" tar, asphalt, gravel, flint, etc.
the slate people about	slate

Genuine Bangor Slate Co. Ray Bldg., Easton, Pa. *Write now!*

lectures and attending to the outside required study.

Why Mr. Nolen earned the title of widow is unknown, but it is by that title that he is always spoken of by the students, altho his establishment is more commonly called the Nolen university.

Of course the undergraduates have not neglected to immortalize Mr. Nolen in verse, of which this is a fair sample:

No observer would suppose,
From his unassuming clothes,
This to be the famous "Widow" whom the student body knows;
A man of wealth immense,
Yet lacking all pretense,
He makes the 'cyclopedia resemble thirty cents.
He can give the whole of Mill
In one concentrated pill,
Or discourse at moment's notice on the freedom of the will;
He will translate Voltaire
With the greatest savoir faire,
And will read Indo-Iranian and never turn a hair.
Dead or dreaming, drunk or sleeping, Nolen puts you through;
But gratitude takes early wing when Nolen's bill is due.

Melbas-to-be.—Mr. Hammerstein, proprietor of the new Manhattan Opera-House, in New York, cherished the hope, at the beginning of his grand-opera venture, that he might discover latent talent in American singers and aid it to find public acceptance. He had been told, and believed, that the American girl could make a reputation as a singer, which the American public would pay for. So he wanted to do something to help those who could not afford this training. He felt there must be many such. The difficulty was, he found, that there were altogether too many. He told his troubles to a reporter who asked him if he did not find many funny experiences in searching for this hidden talent. "Funny!" he exclaimed, "There isn't any funny side to the attempts of our American girls to get into grand-opera. It's very serious—it's tragic." We read of his experiences, in the New York *Times*:

"Ambitious girls? There are thousands of them here—girls who have spent five or even ten years studying for a career and dreaming of the time when they would step into the shoes of Melba. Well, a lot of them had found they could not get ahead without influence and most of them did not want to pay the price for the influence and they did not get anywhere. When I started it was not long before the musical people of New York found that influence did not count for much with me and that there was no price to pay if girls had the voice—and the talent.

"Then came the deluge—and at first I devoted all my time to it. I wanted to find the American girls who would make great prima donnas without having to go to Europe to get reputations. Well, I discovered that almost every music teacher in New York had such a find—almost all my friends had such finds—almost all the people I had any business dealings with had such finds—some of the men I had tried to keep away from and could not had them. I was almost buried under a mass of letters telling of them and entreating me to hear them—all the time I could spare was taken up in the hearing."

Mr. Hammerstein shook his head sadly.

"And now I am certainly a liar and sometimes I think I am no gentleman. A young woman comes to see me now and I say anything to get away. I am hard-hearted, insulting, and I have no con-

ROYAL MUSKOKA HOTEL

This new, modern, up-to-date hotel was opened for the reception of guests in 1901. It is situated in the centre of the finest summer resort region in America, known as the Muskoka Lakes, within easy reach of the principal points in Canada and the United States. The interior of the hotel is planned to the best advantage for comfort and convenience, special attention being given to ventilation and sanitary arrangements. Its spacious suites, with handsome bathrooms attached, are especially adapted to either large or small families. Cuisine and service are the best. Open for guests about middle of June. For further particulars, descriptive matter and all information write F. P. DWYER, 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Lower the Cost of Paint

Adulterated paint mixtures containing substitutes for pure white lead are always most expensive, because they cover less surface and give less wear.

So-called substitutes are only used to cheapen paint for the manufacturer;—not to improve it for the user.

CARTER
STRICTLY PURE White Lead

Costs less than other paints because it covers more surface and is every atom Pure Paint. Gives long, even wear and a perfect foundation for future painting without burning or scraping. Holds any color, tint or shade without fading.

Send for our booklet, **"Pure Paint,"** and learn how to select paint and avoid adulterations; how to save in cost and avoid expensive mistakes. Sent free with six beautiful color schemes. Address Dept. V

CARTER WHITE LEAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.
Factories: Chicago—Omaha.

The Dayton Sprayer and Whitewasher

Covers 10,000 sq. feet of surface per day with whitewash, cold water paints or disinfectants. Used by farmers, tobacco growers, horticulturists, for watering, destroying insect pests or plant diseases. Easily operated, developing high pressure for extinguishing fires, washing vehicles, etc.—will last a lifetime. Write for catalog of other kinds and prices.

The "Progress" 12 gal.—$21.00 20 gal.—$30.00 including hose, etc.

Dayton Supply Co. Dept. A, Dayton, Ohio.

The "Climax" On legs $10.50 On Bbl. $12.95 including hose, etc

GASOLINE ENGINE AND PUMPING JACK

$70 Complete. As illustrated. Engine will run Cream Separator, Churn, Ice Cream Freezer, Washing Machine, etc. Write for catalogue. **Agents Wanted.**

GILSON MFG. CO.
311 Park St., Port Washington, Wis.

"GOES LIKE SIXTY"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

science, and there are plenty of fine young women who will back me up in sayjng it."

He sighed deeply and smoked.

"Imagine having a young woman come to you and letting you know she has all her hopes bound up in what you say and do. She has studied for years under her teachers and paid her $5 for every half-hour. Your heart is moved by what she says and you consent to hear her. She walks on the stage—the empty stage, mind you, with no orchestra, no footlights, no people out front, and she has not taken three steps before you have a picture in your mind of what she would do if she were to try to sing at a regular performance. Ten chances to one she would break down or fall down, or mix things up and make the audience laugh. You know she is on strange ground and, what is more, she feels it. She has not learned to forget the ego and be the artist. She sings beautifully—and has a beautiful voice—but you know she will not do. She needs experience, needs to learn much.

"Imagine another girl who has been studying for years at great sacrifices to her family. You see the temperament in her face and hear it in her voice when she speaks, and you feel certain that she can learn quickly what to do. She gets up to sing. You find that some charlatan has been taking her money for years and telling her she has a great future—just a plain jolly—and that she has not the voice or, if she has, it has been trained so badly she can not use it. . . . . .

"Now I hear a voice only in an extreme case. If a woman comes to me I always try to listen. In a minute I can tell. If I see she has the idea of being a Melba all at once, if I see she has not the real soul of an artist, I find I am too busy. But among the hundreds come a few whom I can recognize at once as women of real ability—with brains and heart working toward an artistic ideal—and then I am always ready to learn if they have the voice to balance the head and heart. When I find such I make them an offer."

Another "Jean Valjean."—Last week in these columns mention was made of the case of William January, the escaped Kansas prisoner, who has been sent back to prison after living for years in honorable freedom. Now a similar incident is reported from Jackson, Mich. In a dispatch to the New York *Tribune* we read:

After two years of freedom, during which he tried to atone for past misdeeds by hard work and decent living, John Allison, a member of the notorious "Lake Shore Gang," who was sentenced to seventeen years in prison for taking part in the Richland, Mich., bank robbery and escaped in 1904, is back in the Jackson penitentiary to serve out his remaining twelve years unless he secures a parole or pardon because of his good record during the two years of freedom.

The "Lake Shore Gang" spread terror throughout Southern Michigan and Northern Ohio and Indiana in 1898 by their robberies. In 1899 Allison, with three members of the gang, Beverett, Slater, and Spellman, was captured and convicted of robbing the Richland bank. After Allison's escape he went to Illinois, forsook his former ways, took a new name and went to work as a mechanic. He met Mrs. Wagner, a widow with four children, fell in love with her and married her without disclosing his past life. They had one child, and just before its birth he told his story to her. She said they would try to forget it and live down the old life. However, just before last Christmas he was recognized, arrested, and returned to the prison here.

Allison's blameless life after his escape and his manifest effort to forsake entirely his former companions and habits have aroused much sympathy for him, and he seems to be in a fair way to secure the longed-for parole. Fortified by a long petition for his release, signed by his former associates in Moline, Allison will next week make formal application to the Pardon Board for clemency. Governor F. M. Warner has said that he believes he should have some relief. The Governor says that

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

NOTICE

IF the thousands of satisfied customers and friends of WOOD, HARMON & COMPANY are interested enough in HARMON, THE NEW CITY ON THE HUDSON, to write us at once to our up-town office, 315 Madison Avenue, we will give them information of the greatest value to them.

WOOD, HARMON & COMPANY
315 Madison Avenue, New York City

A Postal Card will do.

ELECTRO SILICON

Is Unequalled for Cleaning and Polishing SILVERWARE.

Send address for a **FREE SAMPLE**, or 15c. in stamps for a full box.
Electro-Silicon Soap has equal merits.
THE ELECTRO SILICON CO. 30 Cliff St. New York
Grocers and Druggists sell it.

Heart Palpitation

is caused by generation of gas in the stomach. Charcoal absorbs all gases, and stops fermentation.

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

are made of purest charcoal. Try them for palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, and indigestion.

FOR 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 ***Astor House, N. Y.***

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

TOLSTOY AND HIS PROBLEMS. A scholarly essay on Tolstoy and his beliefs, by AYLMER MAUDE, 12mo, cloth, 226 pages. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Every Family Ought to Own a Good Revolver

and learn to use it

COLT POLICE-POSITIVE

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

is a Revolver that has embodied in it a combination of features existing in no other arm —Absolute Safety, Accuracy, Reliability and Simplicity.

Our Catalogue "Police" describes this and other Colt models.

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company
Hartford Connecticut
London: 15a Pall Mall London, S. W.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

J. Card. Gibbons

Cardinal Gibbons urges all Catholics to

"Get a Bible—and read it." He says: "What is good for the priest ought to be profitable to the people."

"Use the Manual of Prayers in your devotions; the prayer-book authorized by the Plenary Council of Baltimore."

Holy Bible. (Douay Version.) Old and New Testaments with annotations and references, and an Historical and Chronological Index. *Translated from the Latin Vulgate. Largest and clearest type ever used* in a Bible of its size. Thirty-two full-page engravings and eight beautifully colored maps of the Holy Land. A family register for marriages, births and deaths. Size, 5½x8 inches. Bound in Egyptian Seal, plain sides, leather lined, round corners, red under gold edges. **Price, $3.00.**

Manual of Prayers. The official prayer-book for American Catholics. Prepared under the supervision of the late Archbishop Corrigan; has the imprimatur of **Cardinal Gibbons** and the endorsement of all the **Archbishops** and **Bishops**. Size, 4x5½ inches. Bound in Turkey morocco, limp back, gold title, blind bands on back, round corners, red under gold edges. **Price, $2.00.**

No Money in Advance Required

On request we will send you the **Manual of Prayers** and the **Holy Bible** prepaid. After five days' examination you send us the price, $5.00, on receipt of which

we will send you, absolutely free,

the **"Faith of our Fathers"** by Cardinal Gibbons, handsomely bound in cloth. Or, after five days' examination, you may return the Manual and Bible at our expense. Your name in gold on cover, 25 cts. extra, each book.

Address Dept. "B," JOHN MURPHY CO., Baltimore, Md.

Headquarters for Theological Books and Church Goods.

No money in advance required; simply sign and send coupon.

JOHN MURPHY CO., Baltimore, Md.: Please send me, without charge, the Holy Bible and the Manual of Prayers. I will remit $5.00, or return same in 5 days at your expense.

Name .....

Address .....

If you want name stamped on covers, change price to $5.50

L. D.

SAPOLIO H O P E SAPOLIO

COPYRIGHT

shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin." Try it in your next house-cleaning.

Print Your Own Cards Circulars, books, newspaper Press $5. Larger, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, printed rules. Write factory for catalog, presses, type, paper, cards. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Con.

Connectives of English Speech. By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. The "connectives" of our language afford many pitfalls for those who would write good English. This book is the best published guide to their proper usage. 12 mo, cloth, 334 pp., $1.50 net. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y.

$7.50 for a *fully guaranteed* **"Stop Watch"**

The New York Standard

CHRONOGRAPH

in Silverode Case

Is the only one made in America. It offers the long-desired chance for one to secure a low-priced reliable timepiece with split-second hand for the accurate timing of all events where a $\frac{1}{5}$ second record is required.

Especially adapted for the use of *Motorists, Chemists, Athletes, Photographers, Physicians, Surgeons, Nurses,* and for all laboratorial and experimental work. An ideal outing watch, being *dust and moisture proof.*

SOLD BY ALL JEWELERS

NEW YORK STANDARD WATCH COMPANY

118-138 Woodward St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

if the pardon board, after investigation, agrees, he can commute Allison's sentence, as he will already have served half of it, enabling him to be released on parole, under the law, and then give him permission to leave the State, so that he can return to Moline and resume his work. His employers have said that they will reemploy him.

By working overtime in the prison hammer shop Allison is able to earn from $10 to $20 a month, which is given to his wife for her support.

Riding on an Avalanche.—The Rev. John Newton Wright, a Presbyterian missionary in Western Persia, writes to *The Christian Herald* of a wild ride which a brother missionary of his experienced on a recent trip among the mountain tribes of the Kurdistan region on the Eastern border of Turkey. Rev. E. W. McDowell, of Van, Turkey, is the one to whom came this novel and perilous adventure of a long ride on, in and under a snow avalanche. In a letter to Mr. Wright, which is quoted in the paper named, appears his description of the experience. He writes:

I left Tkhuma, Kurdistan, Friday, January 4, with an escort of over thirty men. I dismissed as many as possible on the mountain side above Khani, a number, however, going on with me of their own accord as they had business of their own in Julamerk.

At two in the afternoon we reached the top of the mountain overlooking Tal, and in a few minutes began the descent. Nineteen of us had just started, six not yet having stept off the top, when an avalanche occurred and the nineteen of us were hurled to the bottom of the mountain. One man was lost. Three others were buried, but were dug out uninjured. One man had a shoulder dislocated. Aside from these casualties there were no serious injuries to any of the party. My own injuries, luckily, were confined to a bruised and sprained knee and a fracture of two ribs.

It was a terrible experience and not easily described. With Kasha Yokhanan, Rabi Nisan and Sahda, I was following the men who had opened the road. At the top of the mountain it was so steep that I was unable to keep on my feet, and had fallen and was still on my back, when I had a flashlike glimpse of the whole side of the mountain in motion. Rabi Nisan cried out, "Sahib, tliklan!" (we are lost!).

There was a sensation as tho falling through space, a gale of wind struck us in the face, and a cloud of snow shut out the world. Then came a succession of rapid wavelike motions and the snow began to break up. In spite of all my efforts to keep on the surface I was drawn under, and the snow, like a torrent of water, surged over and around me on all sides.

I, as helpless as a pebble in a flood, was rolled and tumbled along inside the avalanche. I can recall several heavy jolts as tho from falls. Once my body was bent forward on my legs until I thought that my back was about to break; but finally all other sensations were lost in a struggle for breath as my mouth filled up with snow. At what seemed to me the point of suffocation, there was a sudden slowing up of the motion of the avalanche, and I found myself lying on the surface of the snow. Frantically, but with difficulty, I emptied my mouth of snow and recovered my breath. I think that I was on my feet before I did this, in instinctive desire to escape from peril. As I stood there I looked up the mountain along the track of the avalanche, and I can describe my feeling only as one of fear and amazement as I saw the men whom we, but a few moments before, had left standing on the top of the mountain, still standing there outlined against the clear sky, but scarcely discernible as men, so great was the distance, and I had come that distance in less than two minutes. Kasha Yokhanan, on a previous trip, had timed himself by watch, and he said that it was two hours' fast walking from the point where I landed to the top of the avalanche. It was the opinion of all, including those who had remained at the top, that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the time occupied in our descent was not more than two minutes.

I had come the farthest of the whole party. How it was that no more lives were lost, and especially that no bones were broken, was marvelous. The villagers regarded it simply as a miracle, as the proportion, according to all precedent, should have been the other way. And it is with humble gratitude that I acknowledge God's hand in our remarkable preservation.

When I rose to my feet I was swathed in snow from head to foot; the snow had been forced into my pockets and inside all my clothing. I was hatless and my hair was matted with ice. The sun had set behind the mountain, and the icy wind raised by the avalanche was congealing me when God's care was again made manifest, for lying on the snow not ten feet away was my heavy overcoat. Sahda had been carrying it, and he came out away above, but the overcoat had been brought down to me. I threw it over my head and beat my blood into circulation and then looked around for the others.

There were two or three men near me, and in answer to my inquiries they said that all the others were lost. I then saw Rabi Nisan some distance above, still shaking himself free from the snow. I called to him in reference to the rest of the party, and he answered to the same effect. Soon, however, others came down from above and brought more reassuring word. Kasha Yokhanan, Sahda, and others had come out a half-mile, or more, above, and, under the direction of Kasha, were busy rescuing those who were partly buried. The sole sign of one man was his hand. Only an elbow of the second man appeared, and a third man was found with only his foot appearing. These were all dug out with some difficulty, and as it was thought all were accounted for, they came down to the village. Then, on calling the roll, it was discovered that one of the porters was missing. Three of the six men at the top of the mountain were porters. They were terrified, and without waiting to learn the extent of the catastrophe, fled to Tkhuma, to report, we presume, the loss of the whole party.

All our loads were left on the mountain side and top, and along with the others I slept that night on the floor under the *kurse* (the built-in brick fireplace), which was a blessing to be devoutly grateful for.

Next morning we were all able to limp around, tho with many a groan. As soon as possible a party of men from Ribbat, under the direction again of Kasha Yokhanan, was sent up to search for the missing man. Not a trace was found, tho the snow was carefully probed. He will not be found, probably, till spring. Our loads were brought down—some of them having been dug out from under the snow—and on the evening of the same day, Saturday, we went down to Be Kuri. I hobbled part of the way and part of the way was carried pickaback by two strong young fellows whom I hired to help me through to Julamerk.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Smell It?—"Where is your automobile department?" asked the man entering the big department store.

"Follow your nose," replied the clerk near the door.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Disqualified.—CANDIDATE FOR CREW—"Could you tell me where the rhetoric class is being held?"

CANDIDATE FOR FOOTBALL—"I don't know, I'm a student here myself."—*Town Topics.*

Taft By Elimination.—LOEB—"Gentleman to see you sir."

T. R.—"Mollycoddle?"

LOEB—"No, sir."

T. R.—"Undesirable citizen?"

LOEB—"He doesn't look it."

T. R.—"Conspirator? Poltroon?"

LOEB—"Not that I can see."

T. R.—"Deliberate and unqualified, etc.?"

LOEB—"I think not, sir."

T. R.—"Well, why didn't you tell me it was Taft? Show him in."—*Cleveland Leader.*

That's what counts

Brand Names Mean Something
But the "Triangle A" Means More!

YOU'VE heard smokers speak of "finding" a good cigar—usually they consider it a real discovery—rare good luck. That's because cigar-buying has always been such a game of chance—a "lucky-if-you-win" proposition.

You've often been puzzled to know what cigar to ask for, which cigar to choose—haven't you? Nowadays there's a way of knowing good cigars *before* you buy—*every time.*

We have made it possible simply by stamping the "Triangle A" merit mark on the boxes of the best cigars made. The "Triangle A" marks brands of different names so you can ask by *name* for what you find best suits your taste. But

The "Triangle A" on the box is what counts

It distinguishes the *best brands* of cigars, all of them the product of our modern methods of cigar making; all of them benefit by our new scientific processes of refining and blending tobacco, which have brought such a noticeable improvement in cigar quality.

As representative "Triangle A" brands we mention

The New Cremo
Anna Held
George W. Childs (Cabinets)
Buck
Spanaflora
Tarita
Stickney's New Tariff
Continental (10c. and 4 for 25c.)
Chancellor } 10c.
Caswell Club }
Royal Bengals (Little Cigars, 10 for 15c.)
The Unico
Benefactor
Palma de Cuba

Book of complete cigar information sent free

Merit Mark A postal request will bring you a copy. Send for it today. Merit Mark

Department C
AMERICAN CIGAR CO., Manufacturer
111 Fifth Avenue, New York

Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR ALCOHOLISM

Available on Reasonable Terms wherever there is a
PRACTISING PHYSICIAN

If you will fill out this coupon we will mail you, in a plain envelope, full particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.
OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
E **159 W. 34th Street, New York City**
Name.....
Address.....

Morphinism and all drug addictions successfully treated at the Institute in New York, in about three weeks' time.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IMPROVE THE APPEARANCE OF YOUR STATIONERY IN THE OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL OR HOME BY USING ONLY

"O.K." PAPER FASTENERS

There is genuine pleasure in their use as well as PERFECT SECURITY

These Fasteners are in a class by themselves. There are no others like them, therefore they can not be compared with the ordinary paper clips which depend entirely on friction for their holding power.

The **"O. K." Paper Fasteners** have the advantage of a **tiny but mighty, indestructible piercing point** which goes through every sheet co-acting with a small **PROTECTING SLEEVE** which prevents any liability of injury.

NATURAL SIZES

0B

1B

2B

NO SLIPPING HANDSOME COMPACT STRONG

Easily put on or taken off with the thumb and finger. **Can be used repeatedly and "they always work."** Made of Brass, 3 sizes **Put up in Brass Boxes of 100 Fasteners each.**

All enterprising stationers.

Send **10c** for sample box of **50**, assorted sizes. Illustrated descriptive booklet free.

Liberal discount to the trade.

THE O. K. FASTENER CO., Mfrs.
Dept. D SYRACUSE, N. Y.

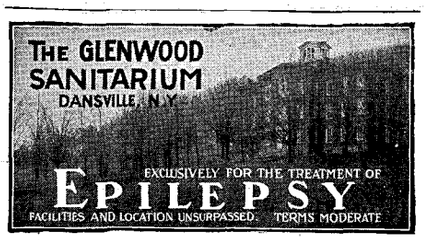
Out of Sight
After the Wash

Fold it up, put it away. No disfiguring clothes posts to mar the lawn. Holds 150 feet of line. **The sensible clothes dryer for particular people** — at prices within reach of all. Write for Catalog 6. Do it now.

HILL DRYER CO.
346 Park Avenue Worcester, Mass.
Also Balcony Dryers

SONG POEMS WANTED, also Musical Compositions. We pay Royalty, Publish and Popularize. We Compose and Arrange melody FREE of charge. **GEO. JABERG MUSIC CO. 187 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.**

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York



ASTROLOGY AMONG THE BABYLONIANS & ISRAELITES

Read the interesting article by Prof. EDOUARD KÖNIG, in

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW

for JUNE. 30 Cents per Copy
$3.00 per year :: :: :: :: ::

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East Twenty-Third Street, New York

Going Abroad? Don't forget **"The Travelers' Handbook."** It has been newly revised and enlarged, and contains all the information desired by the tourist. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 net; by mail $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York City, N. Y.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

A Powerful Nerve Tonic and Restorative.
Does it Contain Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda?

Hunter McGuire, M.D., LL.D., *Ex-President American Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of Virginia; late President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.:* "It has never failed me as a powerful **NERVE TONIC** when I have prescribed it as such. I sometimes think it must contain Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It acts as that compound does—as a tonic and alterative. I know from its constant use, personally and in practice, that the results obtained are far beyond those which the analysis given would warrant."

Charles G. Hill, M.D., *Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Baltimore Medical College, etc.:* "In many forms of **Nervous Exhaustion,** accompanying an excess of urates and phosphates, it is invaluable."

Voluminous medical testimony mailed. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

Hotel at Springs Opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

Professional.—One morning when Rufus Choate was still in England his clerk informed him that a gentleman had called and wanted him to undertake a case. "Ah! and did you collect the regular retaining fee?" "I only collected twenty-five guineas, sir." The regular fee was fifty guineas, and Mr. Choate said: "But that was unprofessional; yes, very unprofessional!" "But, sir," said the clerk, apologetically, and anxious to exonerate himself from the charge, "I got all he had." "Ah!" said Mr. Choate, with a different expression, "that was professional; yes, quite professional."—*Argonaut.*

Anachronism.—"How do you like this play, my dear?"

"It is absurd, absolutely foolish. There are supposed to be three months intervening between the first act and the second, and here the heroine is wearing the same gown now that she wore in the first act!"—*Rire.*

He Won His Case.—An Irishman had to go to law, and in consultation with his counsel he was told that he had a good fighting chance. Paddy, who was anxious to win the case, was meditative for a moment, and then he said:

"Do you think it would be any good to send the judge a pair of ducks?"

"No, no; you mustn't do that," said his lawyer. "If you send him a pair of ducks he will be sure to decide the case against you."

A day or so later the case was heard, and Paddy won with flying colors. In the course of the congratulations Paddy remarked:

"It was just as well I sent the judge them ducks."

"What!" exclaimed counsel. "Did you send the ducks?"

"Yes," said Paddy, quite pleased with himself; "but after what you said I sent them from the man on the other side."—*Judge.*

One Better.—PROUD FATHER—"My child is only a month old, and he cries for the moon."

PROUD MOTHER—"Mine isn't a week old, and he cries for the milky way."—*Puck.*

Too Particular.—MATRIMONIAL AGENT—"I can strongly recommend Mr. Softy. He's financially solid, and he neither drinks, smokes, nor takes snuff."

APPLICANT—"Do you think I will marry a man that I can't find fault with?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

An Old One.—MR. GATHEREMIN—"I'm passionately fond of coin-collecting."

MISS ASKITT (trying to be agreeable)—"Indeed! Have you the Latin quarter of Paris?"—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

Regular as the Clock.—"Friend, can you tell me the time?"

"I have no watch, but there goes the nine o'clock train. It must be past twelve."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The New Toilet Paper

Balsam Sanitissue is the modern toilet paper. Soft, strong and perfectly antiseptic. Made so by treatment with pure Canada Balsam.

Balsam Sanitissue

is wrapped in parchment paper, in sealed cartons. Price **10c, 15c, 25c.** 25 sheets free. $1 worth sent prepaid anywhere.

We have a special proposition for office buildings and public places, saving from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.

SCOTT PAPER CO., 503 Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Removed at Last.—A West-Point cadet, some years ago, was told by his instructor to draw up the plans and specifications for a railroad viaduct to connect two high hills, between which ran a small stream.

In due course an excellent set of drawings was presented, one showing the bridge in its completion with a sketch of the surroundings, and on which sat two men, with their legs hanging over the side, fishing. The drawing was returned with the request that the men be removed from the bridge.

Upon receiving the paper the second time the professor discovered that his instructions had been carried out, but that the two men were seated on the bank of the stream, still in quest of representatives of the finny tribe.

Again was the paper returned, and this time with positive orders to remove the men from the drawing altogether. Imagine the consternation which overspread the features of the "learned instructor," upon receiving the papers for a third time, to find two little graves and tombstones with appropriate epitaphs, situated near the bank of the stream. His orders had been obeyed, and the men removed altogether.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Tip to the Barbers.—"Mama," said little Elise, "do men ever go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, my dear. What makes you ask?"

"Because I never see any pictures of angels with whiskers."

"Well," said the mother, thoughtfully, "some men do go to heaven, but they get there by a close shave."—*San Francisco Monitor.*

In Brief.—LADY CUSTOMER—"I wish to tell you how these shoes of mine are to be made."

SHOEMAKER—"Oh, I know that well enough—large inside, and small outside."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Must Have Lost His Appetite.—"I don't think that man is much of a conversationalist."

"He isn't. He came to dinner with me the other day and for two hours, during the whole meal, in fact, he didn't open his mouth once."—*Rire.*

By Proxy.—MOTHER—"But what do you expect to do later, my son, if you never learn to write?"

SON—"Oh, that will be all right. I'll buy a typewriter."—*Silhouette.*

Forethought.—MOTHER—"I swear that after you have married that man, I'll never cross your threshold."

DAUGHTER—"Please put that down in writing."

MOTHER—"Why should I do that!"

DAUGHTER—"I'd like to give it to my intended as a wedding present."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Should Be More Accurate.—The society reporters always speak of a bride being "led to the altar," just as though a bride couldn't find her way there blindfold.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 10.—Queen Victoria of Spain gives birth to a son, the heir to the Spanish throne.

The trouble between Mexico and Guatemala is declared settled, Mexico deciding not to persist in her demand for the extradition of persons accused in connection with the assassination of General Barillas.

May 11.—The French Government's budget for 1908 shows heavy reductions in the estimates, the purpose being to confine the expenses to the income from taxation.

As one result of the recent Imperial Conference

The Literary Digest SCHOOL DIRECTORY

BOYS SCHOOLS | BOYS SCHOOLS

YOU expect a good deal of your boy; of course you do; he's your boy and "he's got it in him."

The forces, mental and physical, of a developing boy are tremendous; misdirected they wreck, scattered they amount to nothing; rightly guided your boy develops as you "knew he would." It's not all in the school, but much of it is; send for our booklet "*The Right School for your boy*" and see what the school should do. We send it and our catalogue on request.

In writing for booklet please state where you saw this advertisement

Racine College Grammar School, Racine, Wis.

Staunton Military Academy
An Ideal Home School for Manly Boys

325 Boys from 45 States last session. Largest Private Academy in the South. Boys from 10 to 20 years old prepared for the Universities, Government Academies, or Business. 1,600 feet above sea-level; pure bracing mountain air of the famous Shenandoah Valley. Pure mineral spring waters. Military training develops obedience, health, manly carriage. Fine shady lawns, gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic park. Daily drills. Boys from homes of refinement only desired. Personal individual instruction by our **Tutorial System. Academy forty-seven years old.** New $75,000 barracks, full equipment, absolutely fire-proof. Charges $360. Handsome catalogue free. Address:
CAPTAIN WM. H. KABLE, A. M., PRINCIPAL, STAUNTON, VA.

THE FOSTER SCHOOL
(For Boys)
Believes in discovery of individual boys. Believes that school days not only prepare for life, but constitute life in intense form. Hunting, fishing, boating. Located in historic town of
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
Rev. ALLYN K. FOSTER, M.A., Headmaster

BOYS' SUMMER CAMP
"WILDMERE" IN THE MAINE WOODS
(Sebago Lake Region)
The kind of vacation that does good. Mountain climbing, canoeing, fishing—the life a boy loves. Coaching trip through the White Mountains. Supervision and companionship of college-bred leaders and masters. Tutoring if desired. Resident physician. Eighth season begins June 27. Booklet on request
IRVING H. WOODMAN, Ph. B.
Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kingsley School
ESSEX FELLS, N. J.
Non-military, college preparatory, home school for boys. Drill, gymnastics and wisely encouraged and controlled athletics. New and modern buildings, including large gymnasium 22 miles from New York. Summer camp in Adirondacks.
P. O. Box 114. J. R. CAMPBELL, A.M.

Montclair Academy
(Formerly Montclair Military Academy)
MONTCLAIR - - NEW JERSEY
20th year under the present headmaster. Montclair has gradually developed a new idea in military training, which is explained in our Special Booklet. This booklet and "Your Boy and Our School" will prove invaluable to parents, no matter where their sons are educated. Both books on request.
JOHN G. MacVICAR :: 43 Walden Place

SUMMER
Cavalry School
At Saint Johns, Manlius, N. Y.
Tutoring if desired. A school of recreation. Complete equipment for sports and pleasures of a boy's summer vacation. Constant supervision. Apply to WILLIAM VERBECK.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown
Morristown School for Boys
COLLEGE PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL
CHARLES SCRIBNER (Princeton), Pres. Board of Trustees.
FRANCIS CALL WOODMAN (Harvard), Head Master.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY
Wilbraham, Mass. Special training for college and business. Art, Music, Gymnasium. Athletic field. Large farm. Outdoor life emphasized.
C. M. MELDEN, Ph.D., Principal.

AUGUSTA MILITARY ACADEMY
Fort Defiance, Va.
Located in famous Shenandoah Valley. Prepares for Universities or Business. Private electric light and water plant. 120 acres attached. Number limited to insure personal attention. 15 States represented last year. Terms $300. 33rd session begins Sept. 18th. Address
COL. CHAS. S. ROLLER.

MASSACHUSETTS, BOX L, West Newton
Allen School
A school for wholesome boys. College Preparation. Certificates given. Small Junior Department. Athletic Director. Illustrated catalogue describes special features.

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Prepares for Colleges and Technical Schools. Ranks with the highest grade schools of New England, yet by reason of endowment the tuition is only $400.
REV. LORIN WEBSTER, M.A., Rector, Plymouth, N. H.

Wellesley School for Boys
Wellesley, Massachusetts
Offers an unusual plan of education. Send for catalogue.

STAMMERING wholly cured. No beating time or other trick. Pupils return home talking as naturally as if they had never stammered. Week free trial.
REED SCHOOL - Detroit, Mich.

MAINE, Farmington
The Abbott School
A select home school offering the romantic life of the Maine woods—an ideal climate and an exceptional home building. Summer camp. Thirty-five boys. Seven teachers. New gymnasium. Sixth year opens Sept. 25th. GEORGE DUDLEY CHURCH, HEAD MASTER

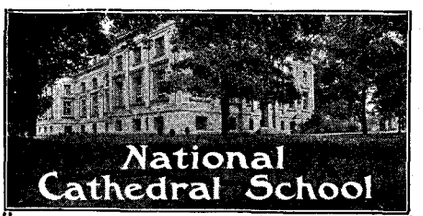
BERKELEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
72nd St. and West End Ave., N. Y. City
From Primary to College. School Year opens September 30th. J. Clark Reed, Registrar. A. W. Callisen, Headmaster.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GIRLS SCHOOLS

An ideal school for girls and young women, located on a beautiful estate of 10 acres, within the National Capital. Surrounded and within easy reach of the many and varied educational institutions for which Washington is famed. **Cultured** instructors; **delightful** home life; ***refined*** *associations*; ***sight seeing*** *systematized*; ***social*** advantages wholesome. Preparatory, Certificate and College Courses. Music, Art, Elocution. Catalogue on Request.

F. MENEFEE, President, 3rd and T Sts., N. E. Washington, D. C.



FOR GIRLS

Fireproof Building. Park of 40 acres. Unrivalled advantages in music and art. Certificate admits to College. Special Courses.

Rt. Rev. H. Y. Satterlee D.D., LL.D., Pres. Board of Trustees
Mrs. Barbour Walker, M.A., Principal
MT. ST. ALBAN, :: WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. LOUCKS'

RESIDENT and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS

(Suburban to New York City combining the advantages of both town and country)

Individual Attention in home and class room insures balanced development morally, mentally and physically.

College Preparatory as well as Elective Courses in Music, English, Art, Modern Languages and Ethics.

Gymnasium Drills and exercises on the athletic field encouraged. ¶ **Year Book of School** sent on application.

Address MRS. A. C. D. LOUCKS
242 Sanford Avenue Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School for Girls

THE CASTLE
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular address Miss C E. Mason, LL.M., Lock Box 712.

GARDNER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

MRS. CHARLES HUNTINGTON GARDNER, Principal.
MISS LOUISE ELTINGE,
MISS MARY ELIZABETH MASLAND, Bryn Mawr, A.B.
Associate Principals.
607 Fifth Ave. (bet. 48th and 49th Sts.), New York

St. Margaret's School for Girls

48 and 50 West 54th St. (bet. 5th and 6th Av.), New York. A high-class residential and day school. New fireproof building specially designed for a school. Full Academic Course, Music and Art. GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director. MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Principal.

GIRLS SCHOOLS

1621 Connecticut Ave., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Laise-Phillips School Select home school for a limited number of girls and young women. Aims to develop true womanliness and modest self-reliance. College and Preparatory, Art, Music, Languages, Elocution, Domestic Science. Special courses for delicate or backward girls. Address for catalog F,
MRS. J. SYLVESTER PHILLIPS, Principal

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich
The Misses Ely's School for Girls

New building designed and constructed for the school.

Miss Baird's School for Girls

Norwalk, Conn. 35th year. Intermediate, College Preparatory and General Courses. Superior advantages in Music, Art and the Languages. Gymnasium. The *home life is replete with inspiration.*

The Catharine Aiken School

FOR GIRLS. Stamford, Conn.
Near New York City. Address
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Scoville Devan, A.B. (Wellesley)

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls

New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
School year begins Tuesday, October 1st, 1907.
MRS. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness.

MISS BEARD'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls
COLLEGE PREPARATORY AND SPECIAL COURSES
124 Berkeley Avenue **Orange, N. J.**

MASSACHUSETTS, NATICK
Walnut Hill School

A college preparatory school for girls. Seventeen miles from Boston. Miss CONANT or Miss BIGELOW will be at the school on Wednesdays of July and August.

LASELL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Briefly, the school aim is to cultivate the intellect, develop a sound body and to fit the student for the womanly duties of life.
C. C. BRAGDON, Principal, Auburndale, Mass.

The H. THANE MILLER School for GIRLS

Limited in numbers. College preparatory and advanced courses. Special advantages in Languages, Literature, History, Music, and Art. Preparation for foreign travel. Address **Mrs. Emma P. Smith Miller** or **Miss E. Louise Parry, A.M.**
Lenox Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio

MISS KNOX'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
The next school year will open on Thursday, the 3d of October. Terms $1000.00 per year. Address
Miss MARY ALICE KNOX, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

COLLEGES

Randolph-Macon
Woman's College
Lynchburg, Virginia.

Classed by the U. S. Commissioner of Education as one of the fifteen "A" colleges for women in the United States. Four laboratories; Astronomical Observatory; Gymnasium. $110,000 expended in new buildings this year. Ample athletic grounds, boating course, etc. Fifty acres in the campus. Endowment reduces cost to students to $300 a year for full literary courses. For catalogue, address
WM. W. SMITH, A.M., LL.D., President.

Buford College for Women Nashville Tenn.

Limited and select. Ideal location—country and city combined. Graduate, Post-graduate, University Preparatory Courses, University Bible Course. Conservatory advantages in *Language, Art, Music, Expression.* Year book free.
E. G. Buford, Regent. **Mrs. E. G. Buford,** Pres't.

COLLEGES

FOURTEENTH SUMMER SESSION
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
June 24—August 2, 1907
Arts, Engineering, Medicine, Law, Pharmacy

Courses for Graduates, Undergraduates, Teachers, Preparatory courses. University credit given. Tuition, $15.00. Healthful location. 1034 students in summer of '06. For particulars address **JOHN R. EFFINGER, Sec'y, 705 E. University Avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

DIVINITY SCHOOL
OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
An Undenominational School of Theology
Announcement for 1907-08, Now Ready

THE OXFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN 1830 1907

OXFORD, OHIO. One hour from Cincinnati—on the C. H. & D. Four years' College Course. Unusual advantages in music, art, and preparatory branches. Faculty trained in best schools of Europe and America. $300 a year.
JANE SHERZER, Ph.D. (Berlin), President. Box D.

in London it is stated that a new, fast, subsidized steamship-line between Canada and England will be established.

Eruptions of Stromboli and Etna continue.

May 12.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch of Russia is married to Princess Anastasia of Montenegro.

President Diaz, of Mexico, is reported as saying that his country will not go to war with Guatemala and that he is ready to cooperate with the United States in assuring better conditions in Central America.

May 13.—The Reichstag passes the German-American tariff convention with only a few negative votes.

May 14.—The Imperial Conference closes its sessions in some disappointment over not having accomplished as much as had been expected.

The French Chamber of Deputies sustains the policy of the Cabinet toward labor by a vote of 343 to 210.

It is proposed in Mexico that a peace conference shall be held in Washington at which will be discust the suggestion of President Diaz that the Central-American States be confederated under a protectorate.

May 15.—To stimulate interest in colonial affairs an exposition showing the military, naval, and colonial progress of Germany is opened in Berlin under Government auspices.

In the House of Commons a debate on the Kongo question deals with the plan of annexation proposed by the Belgian Parliament.

The Russian Council of the Empire rejects the bill passed by the Douma to abolish trial by drumhead court martial.

Socialists and Anti-Semites make great gains in the Austrian elections.

May 16.—Mr. Sydney Olivier, successor of Sir Alexander Swettenham as Governor of Jamaica, arrives at Kingston.

Morocco decides to comply with the French demands for reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp.

Domestic.

May 10.—Abraham Hummel, the notorious divorce lawyer, is sentenced in New York to one year in jail for conspiracy in the Dodge-Morse case.

General Kuroki is received by the President and entertained at dinner by Secretary Taft.

The Court of Appeals of New York State upholds Attorney-General Jackson's quo-warranto proceedings to test the validity of Mayor McClellan's title to the office of Mayor of New York City.

May 11.—The price of wheat on the market advances rapidly, "dollar wheat" being expected daily.

Thirty persons, members of the Mystic Shrine, are killed in a railroad wreck at Honda, Cal.

President Mellen of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad denies that his road is to acquire the Boston and Maine, but a large stockholder of the latter line says that Mellen's line is already in control.

A number of riots mark the longshoremen's strike in New York, and strike-breakers are driven from several of the piers. Disorder attends the street-car strike in San Francisco.

May 12.—Senator Foraker issues a statement in Washington saying that, so far as he is concerned, there has been no compromise in Ohio politics, and that he will not be bound by any action of any unauthorized body there.

The Illinois legislature, at an all-night session, passes a new charter for Chicago.

William J. Tucker announces his resignation as president of Dartmouth College, owing to ill health.

May 13.—The 300th anniversary of the landing of the first English settlers at Jamestown is celebrated at the Jamestown Exposition.

Wheat passes the dollar mark on the Chicago Board of Trade.

May 14.—The State Senate, by a vote of 37 to 7 passes, over Mayor McClellan's veto, the bill to equalize the pay of men and women teachers in New York City.

May 15.—Abraham Ruef, political boss of San Francisco, pleads guilty to an indictment for extortion.

E. H. Harriman's manipulations of railroads are bitterly denounced in the Interstate Commerce Commission report and his prosecution is called for.

The New York Assembly passes the Public Utilities Bill unanimously.

May 16.—The submarine boats *Octopus* and *Lake*, end a successful twenty-four-hour submergence test at Newport, R. I.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway pleads guilty to a rebate charge in New York and pays a fine of $20,000.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"J. B. H.," Mt. Ephraim, N. J.—"*A* claims that a coin which has small dents, one on each side of it, is a mutilated coin. *B* claims that inasmuch as the shape of the coin is otherwise intact it cannot be spoken of correctly as *mutilated*. Who is right?"

The term *mutilated* means destitute or deprived of some essential or valuable part. As the coin referred to is not destitute of nor deprived of some essential or valuable part—said part being merely dented in, the coin is not mutilated, and therefore *B* is right. Coins that have been misused are correctly spoken of as "defaced."

"SUBSCRIBER," Danville, Va.—"How is the term *measles* used by educated people—in the singular or the plural?"

"Measles" is actually a plural form of the singular *measle*, spot on the skin, which was in use in the fifteenth century. This form, however, is now obsolete, and the plural form *measles* is used, but is construed as a singular and is used with a singular verb, thus: "The measles rarely attacks the same person twice."

"T. J. E.," Tug River, W. Va.—"Please state what is meant in literature by the Seven Wonders of the World."

The seven wonders of the world are either of two groups of seven famous buildings or works of art, variously enumerated but commonly including: (1) In antiquity, the Egyptian pyramids, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Zeus by Phidias at Olympia, and the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria. (2) In the middle ages the following were enumerated: The Coliseum at Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, the Druidical Temple at Stonehenge, England, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Porcelain Tower of Nanking, and the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

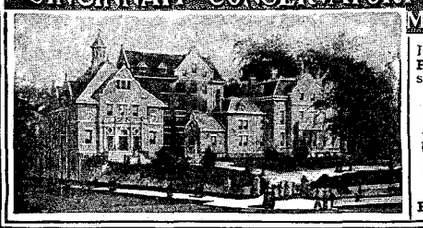
"M. B.," St. Louis, Mo.—The pronunciations of the words you send are: (1) *distingué*, dis"tan"ge' (i as in machine, a as in at, and e as in they); (2) *monsieur*, mo-syu (o as in atom; u as in burn); (3) *de luxe*, de luks (e as in moment; u as in dune); (4) *quien sabe*, ki'en sa'be (i as in machine; e final as e in eight).

"W. H. G.," North Paterson, N. J.—"(1) Do the words *difficulty* and *difficultness* have the same meaning? (2) Please distinguish between *root* and *radical*. (3) May the words *addend* and *addenda* be used to designate one thing added to another and things added collectively?

(1) *Difficultness* is a synonym of *difficulty* but is rarely used. (2) In philology a *radical* is (*a*) the primitive or underived part of a word to which inflections are added; (*b*) an elementary relational part of a word, such as a single consonant or sound. A *root* is a fundamental or elementary part of a word that carries the primitive notion or significance with it, without prefix, suffix, or formative modification. For example, *su* is the root of Anglo-Saxon *su-nu*, English, *son*. (3) The terms to use are *addendum* and *addenda*. There is no word *addend*.

CO-EDUCATIONAL

CINCINNATI CONSERVATORY of MUSIC ESTABLISHED 1867
Miss Clara Baur, Directress.



Instructs, trains and educates after the best methods of Foremost European Conservatories. The faculty numbers some of the Leading Musicians and Artists of today.

ELOCUTION MUSIC LANGUAGES

Location ideal, with respect to home comfort, and luxurious surroundings. The most completely equipped buildings devoted to music in America. Day and resident students may enter at any time. Illustrated catalogue FREE.

MISS CLARA BAUR
Highland Ave., Oak St. and Burnet Ave., Cincinnati, O.

CUSHING ACADEMY ASHBURNHAM Massachussetts

An endowed school, located among the hills. Graduates in thirty colleges and scientific schools. Students from seventeen states and foreign countries. Co-educational. $250 a year. For catalogue, address H. S. COWELL, Principal

Successful Teaching

Being the Prize Essays in the Educational Contest of 1905. With an introduction by J. M. GREENWOOD, Superintendent of Public Schools, Kansas City, Mo.

"It is an excellent book and can not prove other than a great help to the earnest wide-awake, progressive teacher, and every teacher who reads the book will not fail to become such a teacher if she reads it in the proper spirit."—*Hon. J. L. McBrien*, State Superintendent of Instruction, Nebraska.

"The book has our approval as suitable for use in the schools of this state. We are satisfied that it is one which may be of great help to teachers"—*Hon. W. L. Stockwell*, State Superintendent of Instruction, North Dakota.

"An excellent work."—*Hon. May L. Scott*, State Superintendent of Instruction, Idaho.

"Greenwood is a 'mighty' good introduction himself."—*Hon. R. B. Bryan*, State Superintendent of Instruction, Washington.

12mo, cloth. $1.00, net; by mail, $1.08
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23rd Street, New York

THE STORY OF CARLYLE. An intimate study of the author's life, character, and works, by THOMAS ARNOLD. 12mo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. Boyd's Syllabic System is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continued daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

MY BOOK FREE

"HOW TO REMEMBER"
Sent Free to readers of this publication
Stop Forgetting
THE KEY TO SUCCESS
You are no greater intellectually than your memory. Easy, inexpensive. Increases income; gives ready memory for faces, names, business details, studies conversation; develops will, public speaking, personality. Send for Free Booklet.
DICKSON MEMORY SCHOOL, 754 The Auditorium, CHICAGO

93 PER CENT SUBSCRIPTION CIRCULATION

93 per cent of the entire circulation of THE LITERARY DIGEST goes directly to yearly subscribers. THE LITERARY DIGEST is a weekly feature in the best homes of the nation.

THE BRYANT SCHOOL FOR STAMMERING

This school will be open all summer. Gives short courses where time is limited. Remedies devised and practiced by a physician for many years. Call or send ten cents for useful pamphlet containing some suggestions for self treatment.
BRYANT SCHOOL, 62 L West 40th St., New York

The Temple College
(Russell H. Conwell, President) Philadelphia

offers day and evening courses for both sexes. Tuition exceptionally low. Courses leading up to degrees including a course in DENTISTRY. Courses in Kindergarten Work, Domestic Art and Science, Physical Culture, Chemistry, etc. The College will assist students in securing comfortable rooms, as it does not offer such facilities itself. For catalogue, address Department A.

VERMONT ACADEMY Saxtons River Vermont

for Boys and Girls. College Preparatory, Scientific, Music, and Art Courses. An ideal location in the foothills of the Green Mountains. Table supplied from our own farm. Pure spring water. Gymnasium, Athletic Field. Terms moderate. For catalogue address JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Prin.

Gentle, yet thorough, mental and physical development of
Nervous and Backward Children
Best features of home and of school life
REED SCHOOL - Detroit, Mich.

LAW The DETROIT COLLEGE OF LAW prepares for the bar in all states. Library 16,000 vols. Students may witness 20 courts in daily session. Our Employment Bureau aids self-supporting students. Illustrated Catalog FREE
Address Malcolm McGregor, Sec. Dept. B. Detroit, Mich.

BEST STUDENTS FOR YOUR SCHOOL

come from the families of the upper business and professional classes. THE LITERARY DIGEST is read by 42,000 Business Men, 27,600 Physicians, 25,500 Lawyers, 14,250 Bankers, 15,000 Clergymen.

MISCELLANEOUS

ELECTRICITY

The Bliss Electrical School is the oldest and best school in the world teaching ELECTRICITY exclusively. Theoretical and practical course complete
IN ONE YEAR
Students actually construct Dynamos, Motors and electrical instruments. Graduates hold good positions. *Fifteenth* year opens September 25th.
Apply for Catalog to Bliss Electrical School
218 G Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

MEN AND BOYS TO LEARN PLUMBING Bricklaying, Plastering and Electrical Trades. Positions secured. Send for free catalogue. Coyne Trade Schools, 240 Tenth Avenue, New York, Chicago, and 8th & Tehama Sts., San Francisco.

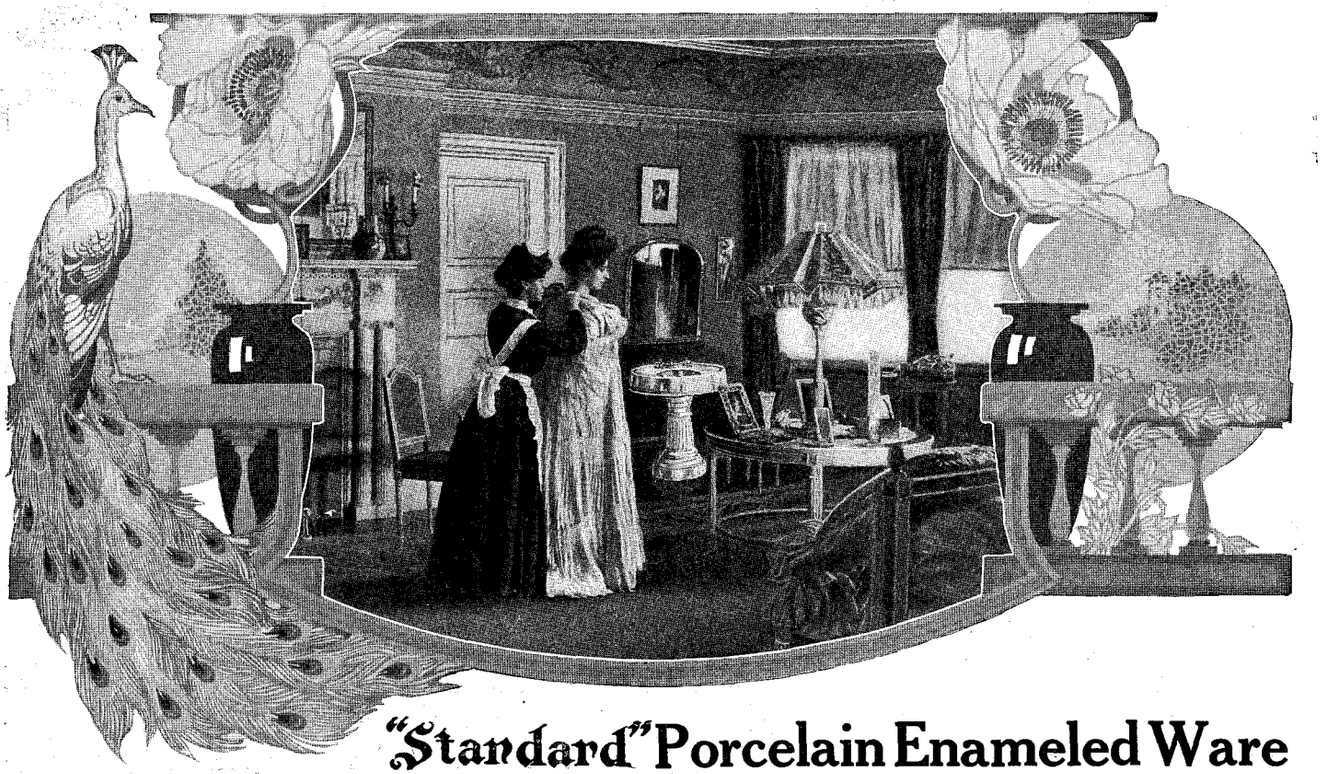
The School Medium Par Excellence

THE LITERARY DIGEST offers the school advertiser a circulation confined exclusively to the classes from which the best private school patronage is obtained. Special service and rates to school advertisers.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them THAT is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours RECOMMENDS. C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

STAMMERING cured. Our methods are natural. Our system is the most thorough and reliable in the world. No sing-song or time-beating. Why not come to the best? Booklets and information FREE. The North-Western School for Stammerers, 345-47 Twelfth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware

in the modern home adds the final touch of perfection to the domestic appointments and its absolute sanitation affords a constant safeguard of family health for many years to come.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Wear bears our "Standard" "GREEN and GOLD" guarantee label and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.,** Dept. 35, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Pittsburgh Showroom, 949 Penn Ave.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street

London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.

New Orleans, Cor. Baronne and St. Joseph Streets

Louisville, 325-329 West Main St.

Cleveland, 208-210 Huron St.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words. Minimum, 4 lines

REAL ESTATE

MORE MONEY IS BEING MADE in New York real estate than in any other safe field of investment. Next opportunity for largest assured profits on subway line nearing completion. Those buying at once will double money over and over again. Write to-day fo facts about property on eve of great advance; finest residential park in Queens, within city limits, less than 30 minute of New York and 10 minutes of Long Beach and the Rockaways, on direct line of most rapid upbuilding and enhancement of values. Increase greater than money required on partial payment plan of strong responsible company. Full particulars of P. B. Purdy, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AN Executive Manager wanted. Manufactory of staple article. Established 20 years; volume $375,000. Net profit $60,000 annually. Must inves $15,000 at least. It is a safe, profitable opportunity for high-grade man. Offers closest investigation.
GEO. BRADLEY, 1 UNION SQUARE

"INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS." Advertising thermometers will do it. Write to-day to Charles A. Bryant, Box 636, Portland, Oregon. Good representatives wanted

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

FARM MORTGAGE FOR SALE—No. 176—A—$1000—5½ per cent. Due Dec. 1, 1912—secured by 160 acres in Ward County worth $2500—located only 1½ miles from good Railroad town—School House and Churches. All good tillable land—Black loam with subsoil of clay. The borrower is a Scandinavian—38 years of age—works this land himself. If interested in Gilt Edge Farm Mortgages, write for descriptive memorandum of on-hand loans and booklet "WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND"
E. J. LANDER & CO.
Box "8"
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

CLEARANCE SALE—Remingtons, Densmores, Jewetts, Blickensderfers, Williams, $12.50; Franklins, Postals, Hammonds, $10; Underwoods, Olivers, $35.00. Orders filled, or money back. Standard Typewriter Exch. Suite 32, Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 849 "F." Washington.

Patents that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

LET me sell your Patent. My book explaining how mailed free. Sixteen years' experience. Patent sales exclusively. Wm. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 J.J. Broadway, New York City.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

——POULTRY RAISERS——
If you want beautiful, marketable birds, prolific layers, rapid growers, quick to mature, easy to keep, in a word MONEY MAKERS. buy Rhode Island Reds. I sell at lowest price compatible with high quality cockerels, hens, pullets, etc., and EGGS to HATCH. Write for free descriptive circular. WALTER SHERMAN, Ashwalk, Newport, R. I.

High-bred, farm-raised Bull and Boston Terriers. Grand individuals, all ages, housebroken and sound. Unequaled guardians and companions. Highest references. MARTIN & GREEN, Brocton, N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SENT FREE TO INTENDING BUYERS—Our new catalogue 500 pages, 30,000 engravings, 100,000 items, Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Clocks, Optical and Musical goods, etc. Lowest prices on record. Fine pianos, guaranteed ten years, only $139.50. Write to-day for the big book of the foremost concern of its kind in the world. S. F. MYERS CO.
47-49 Maiden Lane, Desk L, New York

HOME UTILITIES

FRAGRANT CEDAR CHESTS AND BOX COUCHES offer best and cheapest protection for furs and woolens against moths, dust and dampness. Beautiful present. Shipped on approval, freights prepaid, direct from factory to home. Write for booklet and prices. Piedmont Furniture Co., Dept. 41, Statesville, N. C.

HEAT YOUR HOUSE WITH A WINCHESTER HEATER. Gives the greatest heat with the least coal. A child can run it. Send for booklet of testimonials from coldest New England towns.
SMITH & THAYER CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

LINEN LACES from four cents per yard. Samples on application. Hand embroidered Linens make appropriate wedding gifts. THE IRISH LINEN CO., Dept. D., *Importers*, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

FOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN CREDITORS AGENCY Largest Law&Collection Agency in America Business transacted all over the world
CHICAGO NEW YORK
812-819 F't Dearborn Bldg. 160 Nassau St.
ADVICE FREE

FINE PRINTING of all kinds, at reasonable prices. Write for my figures on your work, delivered at your station.
C. W. DIFFIN, Ashville, N. Y.

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISING man, $936; Salesman, young man without experience, $800; Manager, $2.00; Railroad Clerk, $720. Over 3,000 other positions open. Hapgoods, 305-307 B'way. N.Y.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS. You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus. *Page-Davis Co., Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.*

EDUCATIONAL

I teach Modern Real Estate Methods by mail; the kind that made millions of dollars for such concerns of national importance as Wood, Harmon & Co. Realty Trust and Garden City Estates. Ten years' active experience as Advertising Manager, National Agency Manager, Manager and General Manager Sales Department for the above firms makes this course the most valuable and complete ever written upon the subject, because it's based on experience that $100,000 could not buy. A postal will bring my book, "Modern Real Estate Methods." It's free. HENRY S. MEYERS, 1876 Tribune Building, New York.

COURSES IN PRACTICAL BANKING—by correspondence—embracing Methods, Systems, Publicity, etc., for Bank Men who wish to make more money. Write for announcement. FIRST NATIONAL COLLEGE OF BANKING, Security Building, Chicago

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

We write essays, speeches, arguments, lectures, sermons, booklets, stories, technical articles, assist in compiling books, revise MSS., advise as to publication—do any sort of high-grade literary work. Library researches made · statistics gathered, difficult questions looked up. Strictly confidential. Write us your wants. International Literary Bureau, Established 1893, 261 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL

A SONG "HIT" will make you rich. Send us your Poems. Cash or Royalty for available manuscript. WAINWRIGHT MUSIC CO., 78-76 Evergreen Ave., Chicago.

SONG POEMS AND MUSIC published on Royalty. We revise words if necessary, write music, secure copyright and popular ize. Popular Music Co. (Inc.), 1974 59 Dear born, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vacuum Cap
OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver.

The Literary Digest's
Annual Recreation Number
Will Be Published June 8

¶ It will offer the best opportunity of the year for the tour, transportation, hotel, summer camp, and resort advertiser.

¶ The man who has never used THE LITERARY DIGEST Travel and Resort Directory as a medium for the exploitation of attractive Travel and Resort opportunities, can have no conception of the breadth and scope of its advertising possibilities.

¶ Those whose notices have heretofore appeared in our columns will do wisely to reserve larger space than ever before, as indications prophesy a colossal Recreation season in store for wise advertisers. Use our Special Recreation issue and reach 800,000 readers belonging to the best traveling classes.

¶ WE MUST HAVE COPY FOR THE ANNUAL RECREATION NUMBER NOT LATER THAN MAY 31st.

THE LITERARY DIGEST, NEW YORK

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

In the making

Jamestown Exposition

YOU will find entertainment and instruction by visiting our booth at the Jamestown Exposition, and seeing us manufacture the best fountain pen in the world. Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen will hold a new interest for you when you understand how the vulcanized rubber and solid gold from which it is made are moulded and shaped to make your writing easy. Look for us at

Booth No. 1, Interior Court, Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building

When you pay us a visit we will present you with a very dainty and useful celluloid bookmark souvenir, one which will not only keep your place when reading, but which will also remind you to keep in a convenient place the world's best fountain pen. Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens are sold by the best dealers in all principal cities thruout the world.

L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, N.Y.

8 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON. 209 STATE ST., CHICAGO. 136 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
742 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO. 12 GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED